SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

OVERSEAS BRIGADE MOVES
by Ross Munro

TITO AS AN ALLY
by Willson Woodside

MARCH 20, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 24

PATS vs. REDS: *Canadians in Korea on mortar fire control.*

10c

. . . And Don't Bring Your Mother

Decentralize Now or Never

MR D V MCLEOD
ADV MANAGER
FARMERS MAGAZINE

At every step... she counts on NICKEL

To obtain those soft, delicate shades of the finest fabrics, Nickel alloy equipment is used for dye vats and utensils. It does not throw delicate colors off-shade.

Beautiful silver-plated ware is stamped from Nickel Silver, an alloy of nickel, copper and zinc, then silver plated.

Since the discovery of Canada's Nickel deposits, hundreds of uses and vast markets have been developed for Nickel through a planned program of research. So Nickel is now one of our most important exports to the United States and other countries. As a result millions of U.S. dollars come to Canada, which the Nickel industry uses to pay wages, taxes, freight, and to purchase lumber, machinery and supplies.

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of Cronstedt's discovery of Nickel in 1751, the Royal Canadian Mint has this year issued a new five-cent coin. This coin, like previous five-cent pieces, is made of pure Nickel.

CANADIAN NICKEL

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

INCO THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Created by a distinguished English House for men who revel in the pure joy of really fine tobacco

Balkan Sobranie
smoking mixture

London-Fresh in hermetically-sealed tins at all better tobacconists and department stores.

Balkan Sobranie Cigarettes are now obtainable for particular smokers who know and appreciate the quality blend of a better cigarette.

NEXT WEEK

A SATURDAY NIGHT Special

"CANADA IS WORTH IT!"

by J. B. Priestley

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 24 Whole No. 3020

CONTENTS

FEATURES

THE WHEAT BOUNTY: FACT AND FICTION	Michael Barkway	7
TITO AS AN ALLY	Willson Woodside	8
OVERSEAS BRIGADE MOVES	Ross Munro	9
PRAIRIE HIGHLANDER	T. A. Mansell	11
GENERAL CRERAR'S WARNING		15
. . . AND DON'T BRING YOUR MOTHER	Betty Styran	24
ECONOMIC HORSE SENSE	Mary Lowrey Ross	33
SHOULD WE DECENTRALIZE: NOW OR NEVER?	Hal Tracey	37

DEPARTMENTS

Books	31	National Round-Up	13
Business Angle	38	Ottawa View	2
Business Front	37	Music	19
Capital Comment	3	People	11
Crosswords	27	Sports	36
Films	34	Theatre	21
Front Page	5	U.K. & Commonwealth	18
Intermission	20	U.S. Affairs	17
Letters	4	World Affairs	15
Lighter Side	33	World of Women	24

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The **Princess Pats** in Korea are adding to the reputation of the fighting Canadian infantryman. Since they first hit the Communists they have been fighting in rugged mountainous country where the advantage is with the defenders. Their training in Korea, before they went into action, concentrated on this kind of terrain. It's serving them well now. They have been slowed down, but never stopped. When mortar and artillery fire couldn't dislodge the Reds, the Patricias last week did so with bayonets. Pte. **Frank Cox,** 26, of Peterborough, Ont., (*left*) and CSM **Glen Laird** of Calgary are shown controlling indirect mortar fire by means of an inter-company communications set. For top war correspondent Ross Munro's story on Canada's UN force at Fort Lewis, now preparing to shove off for Korea, see Page 9.—*National Defence photo.*

Coming Up: "Canada is worth it!" says J. B. Priestley, leading British novelist and playwright, in an article displaying a faith and fervor in this country that could put most native Canadians to shame . . . "Sarnia is busting out all over!" writes SN's Hal Tracey about the Ontario city in "Chemical Valley" . . . "My confidant is the machine," says noted Canadian novelist Frances Shelley Wees about a tape recording machine, which, she whispers, may even supplant a psychoanalyst . . . Michael Barkway reviews the parliamentary session . . . And in *Business Front*, "Alberta Gas: the Mountain Moves to Mahomet."

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell

MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business), Willson Woodside (Foreign).

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus

WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey

ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Hal Tracey, Michael Young.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, Robert Chambers, John Collins, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, Kimball McIlroy, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross.

Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)

CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York).
Eric Seymour (St. John's, Nfld.), George Fraser (Charlottetown), Frank Miller (Halifax), Stuart Trueman (Saint John, NB), Fred Kaufman (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), John P. Gore (London, Ont.), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Gordon Sinclair (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).

C. N. Foy ..... Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance — and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.

John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 201 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England; 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1.

Gone is the STEGOSAURUS

The greatest of carnivorous lizards was the giant stegosaurus, but you will never see one. His size and scaly armour made him the strongest and most fearsome of all creatures, but he could not save himself from extinction. Earth conditions change but the stegosaurus could not adapt himself to them and in time disappeared.

Unlike the stegosaurus the Crown Life will continue to thrive because its policies, service and methods are quickly adapted to changing conditions.

During recent years Canadians have been enjoying longer lives and Crown Life has quickly passed on the resulting savings to its policyholders. Crown Life insurance rates on many plans are lower today than ever before even during the depression years. Crown Life representatives truly offer maximum protection at minimum cost.

Write for your free copy of the fiftieth annual report—a record of 50 years of outstanding achievement.

CROWN LIFE
Established 1900 INSURANCE COMPANY Home Office Toronto

Making money

work harder

In the investment of money, indolence and profits never go together. No investor makes money merely by clipping the coupons.

The truth is that successful investment requires constant study and alertness. It is by taking advantage of opportunities to make suitable changes in securities . . . to make money work harder . . . that investments succeed.

If you find difficulty in giving this close attention to your investments we are ready to do it for you. It is part of our work to study investment trends and to submit advice to our clients accordingly.

LISTED STOCKS

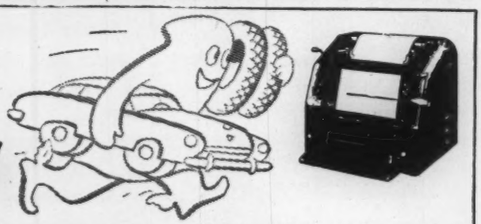
Buying and Selling Orders accepted for execution at regular rates of commission on the Toronto, Montreal and New York stock exchanges.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities Since 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA CALGARY LONDON KITCHENER HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada



***P.W**

in

the Automotive Industry . . .

P.W. Teletype can help your business . . . just as it sends instant accurate orders between units of the automotive manufacturer. Filling orders quickly — from accurate information saves everyone time and money. Call your local telegraph office—a representative will arrange a demonstration for you.

CANADIAN PACIFIC — PRIVATE WIRE Teletype SERVICE — CANADIAN NATIONAL

HANDLING MORE THAN 75% OF ALL CANADIAN TELETYPE SERVICE

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

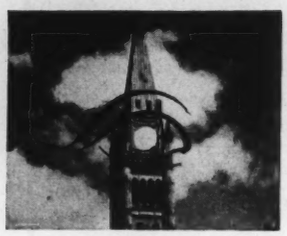
Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Agency Inquiries Invited

R. C. DAHLMANN Res. Vice-Pres. Concourse Bldg. Toronto Plaza 8611

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"



OTTAWA VIEW

HOWE AGAIN BOSS

WHEN the Defence Production Act passes the Senate and is signed by the Governor-General, the appointment of **C. D. Howe** as minister and **M. W. Mackenzie** as deputy minister can be officially announced. Howe could not be officially named before because the appointment of ministers is a prerogative of the Crown. The Crown cannot make an appointment until Parliament establishes the department.

Under the Act, Howe will have very wide powers, but he told the House they were no wider than they must be if he is to get the defence production rolling smoothly. It is admittedly pretty drastic to give the minister power to put in a controller to run a man's business for him; or to give him power to renegotiate contracts (a provision which the opposition did not challenge); to enable him to overrule ordinary legal provisions governing contracts; to let him take complete control, if he sees fit, of the production and distribution of any essential material or service. But, Howe says in effect, how can I make sure the public interest is served if any private individual or company is allowed to hold the country to ransom by refusing to do what is needed for defence?

PC'S DOUBTS

MOST of Canadian industry, and most MPs on both sides of the House, feel confident that Howe will not misuse his powers. There was remarkably little questioning in Parliament of the need for him to have very wide authority, or of his wish to use it rightly. But the Opposition did show some concern about checks to preserve the essence of parliamentary control.

A handful of PC members—**George Drew** himself, **E. D. Fulton** (Kamloops). **Donald Fleming** (Eglinton). **Howard Green** (Vancouver South). **J. M. Macdonnell** (Greenwood) made a serious effort in committee to strengthen the safeguards in both the Defence Production Act and the Emergency Powers Act. A few of their suggestions were adopted by the Government; more were turned down. But it was a striking demonstration of the burden of work that falls on a few members of the Opposition. With little expert help they had to try to check and improve the work of the Government with all its legal advisers, etc.

MAJOR PRINCIPLE

THE major problem involved was scarcely debated; but it was sketched in by George Drew. It is the problem of reconciling parliamentary democracy with the modern need for strong executive powers, specially in time of international danger. All parties recognize the problem: it was discussed before the Liberal Advisory Council by Professor **J. A. Corry,** and one of the suggestions he made was that the Opposition should be provided with a secretariat to help it with the detailed examination of Government proposals and actions (see *Capital Comment*, SN March 13). Howe frankly gets impatient with considerations of this kind and the PM has not devoted much time to them this session.

WHEAT: KEY DOCUMENT

ONE document would clear up the argument about whether the 4-year British wheat contract was finally settled last summer or not. It is the minutes of the meeting held in London on May 22, 1950, between C. D. Howe, the Canadian minister responsible for wheat marketing, and **Sir Stafford Cripps** and other British ministers. These minutes were presented to the Canadian Cabinet by Howe on his return. On June 5 last year Howe told the House of Commons: "The matter of the 'have regard to' clause was discussed in great detail with Sir Stafford Cripps and other ministers. The whole matter was reviewed." But Howe did not then agree to a settlement. On March 8 this year he said: "I made it very clear that I was not authorized and was not there for the purpose of discussing the five-year pool . . . I was simply the messenger." And again: "I got a very positive statement from Sir Stafford. I had to take the U.K. views back to my colleagues . . . The decision, if there was any decision, was taken after I returned."

According to Gardiner, Howe reported to the Canadian Cabinet on May 30 — with the minutes of the meeting in London. The decision on these minutes —"if there was a decision"— was communicated to London. The British Government certainly took it as a final settlement. So did Howe, according to his statement of June 5 last, and apparently other Cabinet ministers. Gardiner now says it wasn't. The Opposition have been pressing for this one key document; hadn't got it up to the end of last week.

MACMILLAN FOR NATO

APPOINTMENT of the Vancouver industrialist and timber magnate, **H. R. MacMillan,** as Canada's representative on the NATO Defence Production Board, reflects the Government's hope that it will become an effective planning organization for all NATO production. Canada, more than any other country in NATO, needs a practical and determinate planning authority, because it is the only country that can produce more arms for its allies than it can use itself. In the last war 70 per cent of our war production was for other countries. The hope here is that the Defence Production Board can really plan the defence production of all 12 NATO countries, and coordinate it.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Ways to Reform the Senate

WE ARE HEARING quite a bit about reform of the Senate: With the official Opposition doomed to move further toward extinction before the topheavy party majority against them can be offset by the current method of appointment, we shall in all probability hear much more.

We may as well face the constitutional realities. The nature and composition of the Senate are laid down in the BNA Act. The Senate can't reform itself, no matter how desirous it may be. But it is equally true that no reform of the Senate can be achieved without Senate approval.

Don't forget, too, that the provinces are concerned in this. Before any major amendment to the constitution touching on the Senate can be made law, the approval of seven out of ten provinces, possibly of all provinces, will have to be obtained. At least that is the view of some authorities.

The provinces might not insist on unanimous or even majority consent for a minor amendment: but they would certainly do so before any important change in the Senate were adopted. The kind of reform which would be effected by the present Government choosing Conservatives, CCF-ers, and Social Crediters (not to speak of members of the Union Nationale) could, of course, be carried out without constitutional amendment, and consequently without provincial consultation at all.

Provincial Approval

There is precedent (in 1915) for amendment of the Senate in respect to number and the distribution by geographical divisions *without* even *consultation* of the provinces. But it seems clear that any proposal such as a change to appointments for a period of years (rather than life), and much more a change from an appointed to an elective body, would require provincial approval.

Any important amendment in the character of the Senate thus appears to me to be a long-term project, requiring much public discussion and national-provincial deliberation.

Are there constructive steps which could be taken without waiting for a major amendment to the constitution? It seems to me that the criticisms heard most often from informed and responsible critics run along these lines:

(1) The party opposition is rapidly disappearing, and the Senate no longer represents even roughly the various political attitudes of the Canadian people.

(2) Some Senators retain office years after they have ceased to possess the vigor of mind and body required for an effective review of legislation.

(3) The Senate is not given sufficient important work to do, and though it initiates a few important inquiries it might do more of this sort of thing.

Some people have the impression that the situation is getting worse: as it is, indeed, in respect to the topheavy party representation. In fairness, it should be remarked that of recent years much has been done, very often without any public attention, to increase the number of bills initiated in the Senate, and in general to use the experience and capacity of the Red Chamber. However, this is obviously not enough.

New Attitude

Though highly unpalatable to party diehards, there is growing support for the policy of filling some of the vacant seats with other than Liberal supporters. In this connection it is interesting to recall that in 1864, when the Fathers were planning the constitution, they suggested provincial nomination of the first Senators, and a choice which would have due regard to fair representation of political parties.

Thus it would be a return to the spirit of the original nation-making, if a percentage (say one half) of future appointments were either made on provincial representation, or had "regard to" (if that phrase is still in good repute!) the party pattern in the province concerned, based on recent popular vote. One foresees difficulties, but it might be well worth trying.

The criticism about aged and decrepit senators might be met by (a) an age limit, (b) stricter interpretation of the attendance clause, and (c) a pension scheme.

The complaint about inadequate service of an important nature is partly in the hands of the Senators themselves. If only they could be relieved of the burden of acting as a Divorce Court, they would find plenty of time and energy for inquiries into complex and baffling national and international problems, of which, goodness knows, there are plenty.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

National Credit Service

For Retail Purchases

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited with its 62 branches in Canada provides a national credit service enabling the time purchase of such consumer goods as motor vehicles, refrigerators, heating equipment, and household appliances.

Proceeds of the new issue of Debentures which we offer as principals are required by the Company due to the continued growth of its business.

New Issue

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited

4% Sinking Fund Debentures

To be dated March 1st, 1951
To mature March 1st, 1970

Price: 98.50 and interest to yield about 4.11%

A prospectus containing information as to the Company's operations and showing the growth of the business during the past 13 years will be forwarded promptly upon request by mail or telephone.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener Quebec
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Chicago Halifax London, Eng.

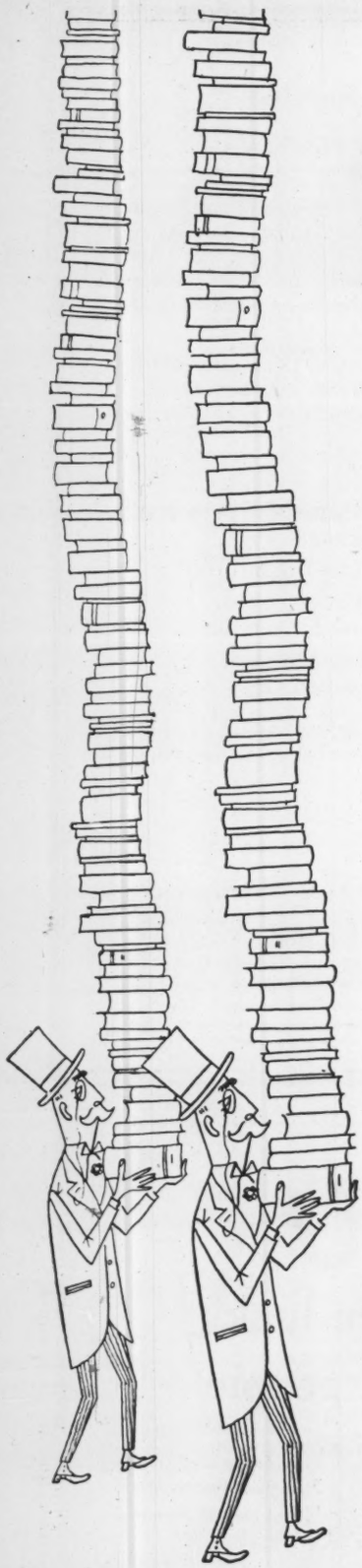
Some U are born lucky – smart people save

Today is a good time to start a savings account

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

You can bank on the "Royal"

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
H. W. FALCONER, *President* A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA



two for the book!

Oxford EF and Oxford SC are Canada's Most-used Book Papers

Take any good book. It's an odds-on bet it's printed on Oxford English Finish or Oxford Super —because they have long enjoyed the top preference of thousands upon thousands of Canadian publishers, printers and advertisers. And not only for bound volumes, but for superior periodicals, booklets, pamphlets, brochures, folders and annual reports as well.

Oxford EF is designed to letterpress text and line cuts, Oxford Super to letterpress text and half-tones. Each comes in a profusion of weights. Choose intelligently! Ask your paper supplier for samples of Oxford before selecting stock to dress up your next book or book-like job.

Provincial Paper Limited

388 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO 2—PHONE EMPIRE 3-1986
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING, MONTREAL 2—PHONE MARQUETTE 1129
325 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG—PHONE 923-888

Mills at: Mille Roches • Thorold • Georgetown • Port Arthur

Woman with Master's Degree

Seven years' teaching experience —six years in administrative field, with three years' liaison work in Germany, desires position in personnel or administrative work. Box 253, Saturday Night, Toronto.

WALL RENOVATION SAVES REDECORATING

Every type of interior wall decoration is restored to lasting freshness and beauty by our new cleaning and renovating processes . . . with simplicity and remarkable speed at small cost. Photo shows before and after our treatment. Let us furnish prices and full details on renovating your

HOME CHURCH BUILDING

A. TEOLIS, LIMITED

4 Collier St., Toronto PRincess 1467

LETTERS

Freight Rates

I FIND the recent article by Messrs. Trueman and Breen on New Brunswick most heartening (SN, Feb. 20). It is good to hear that New Brunswick is at last "weary of continually applying to Ottawa to redress its grievances, is creating jobs at home." But having started to re-think the problem, I do wish they had carried through to consider the place of freight rates in the development of industry. They refer to "New Brunswick's worst economic enemy, the rising level of freight rates" and then pass on in the next paragraph to tell of the new cement plant being built at Havelock. Now if high freight rates are bad, low freight rates should be better, and free carriage should be best of all. But if there were no freight charges, what would be the point of putting up a cement plant at Havelock? Would it not be preferable to bring in all cement from Montreal? They can't have it both ways. Those who complain of "rising" freight rates, when rates in Canada have risen less since 1939 than any other major group of prices, might be wise to estimate what a persistently subnormal rate level will do to encourage concentration of industry . . .

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. JOHN L. MCDOUGALL

Convention Resolution

MAY I refer to the editorial under the title, "The Manpower Debate" (SN, Feb. 17). Towards the end of the first paragraph this statement is made: "The Legion program, unfortunately, had never received any full democratic endorsement from the thousands of veterans who belong to it." This statement is . . . incorrect.

At the Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion held in Winnipeg, Manitoba last September, a special resolution on "Total Preparedness" was proposed. The following is an exact quotation from this resolution, "that conscription for the Reserve Forces be instituted forthwith." The resolution was unanimously adopted by the democratically elected representatives of the 300,000 members of the Legion from every part of Canada. There can be no more democratic endorsement to a Legion proposal than the unanimous vote of its Dominion Convention.

It is appreciated that this is a controversial question and disagreement could be expected. Unfortunately, the effect of the above-mentioned portion of the editorial was to mislead the public as to the considered opinion of the largest group of organized veterans in Canada.

ALFRED WATTS,
Dominion President,
Vancouver Canadian Legion, BESL.

Diamond Miner

YOUR reference to Dr. Williamson (SN, Jan. 23)—"he continually refused to interview the press"—is rather incorrect. He held a two-hour Press Conference at the Mount Royal Hotel just before he left for Africa.

Montreal, Que. J. H. MARSTERS

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 24 March 20, 1951

No Wire-Tapping, Please

WE HAVE been considerably heartened by the vigor and wide distribution of the protest against the proposal to use wiretapping as a means of cramping the activities of illicit bookmakers. The protest shows a lively realization of the dangers that ensue when the state begins to invade the privacy of the individual. This realization may be due to the horrible examples of that sort of thing which have been provided by Nazi and other totalitarian governments. But whatever the cause, this protest, and the refusal to be carried away by the enormity of the sin of gambling when not authorized (and taxed) by the state, are clear signs of a healthy condition of the public conscience.

The state's interest in the matter arises, of course, not out of the wickedness of gambling, but out of the loss of revenue which occurs whenever a gambling transaction evades taxation. The state would like to collect its 24 per cent rakeoff (part of which, we must in honesty admit, goes to the people who run the authorized gambling places, the tracks) on every poker game played in the York, Mount Royal or Manitoba Club, and only the right of privacy prevents it. We need not expect the state to be wildly enthusiastic about the right of privacy. We "private" individuals will have to protect it for ourselves, if we want to remain private — and individuals.

These Five-Day Workers

SOME Toronto policemen, now enjoying the customary benefits of a five-day week, are reported to have spent their off-time to some extent in driving new motor-cars from the factories to various cities where they were to be delivered. It is even alleged that some of them have been violating the speed laws in so doing.

We shall of course be surprised and grieved if this latter allegation should be proved correct (as however it may have been by the time these lines are read). But we are not in the least surprised to learn that policemen, or any other workers on a five-day week, do extra work for other employers on the sixth day. Surely only very simple-minded people can ever have expected that they wouldn't.

The five-day week did not come into vogue because policemen, or any other workers except perhaps those on exceptionally monotonous jobs like automobile assembling, are exhausted by a five-and-a-half or even a six-day week. It came into vogue as a device for reducing the labor supply and thereby forcing up the price of an hour's work—a purpose which it is fulfilling to perfection, the only trouble being that when everybody is doing it everybody has to pay the increased cost of the things that labor produces, and you get what is called an inflation.

The inflation causes policemen, and other workers, to need more money, and they go back to the six-day week, but devote the sixth day to cutting in on the market of some other kind of workers who are not sufficiently organized to be able to keep them out, such as the drivers who deliver new motor-cars. It is all perfectly simple.

Sane Labor View of Profits

WE HAVE no hope that the Canadian Congress of Labor will circulate among its members the latest pamphlet of the Labor party of Great Britain, entitled "This Cost of Living Business," despite the fact that the Congress professes to hold the same Socialistic faith as the Labor party. For that matter we have no hope that the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, the Socialist party of Canada, will circulate the pamphlet, quote approvingly from it, or take any notice of it whatever.

For the Labor party of Great Britain is also the Government of a great nation, and has learned a great deal as a result of bearing that responsibility. The CCF has never been a Government, and the

PASSING SHOW

THE *Vancouver Province* says it is not etiquette to ask a prospective employer: "What would be my hours? What salary do you pay? Do I get paid for overtime?" Our advice is to check your etiquette in the outer office.

"Present Day Students Week Spellers, Survey Indicates." Heading in *Moncton Transcript*.

Maybe the course is too short. Better take another week.

The British penny costs more than a penny to make, and when one considers what it will buy the wonder is what they make it for.

Success of the Red Cross drive will make the Reds cross. (We did this ourselves, not the campaign publicity man.)

The world can't be in such a bad way after all. We have just received our annual shipment of seed catalogues.

In West Germany workers in coal and steel industries have been given "equal rights" in management with their employers, which obviously must include the right to lose money.

Maybe a controlled economy will turn out to be a can't-roll economy.

"If you can't find a place to live, store your furniture with B—— Bros." Advertisement in *Toronto Star*.

And die?

Ontario niteries can provide "background music" without coming under the amusement tax, but nobody knows what background music is. We offer this infallible test: Take a pretty girl to a nitery. While the music is on, whisper something nice about her complexion, her figure or her dress. If she can't hear you, it's not background music.

Lucy says the postal delivery reorganization is the only one she ever heard of in which both those let out and those kept on get their walking papers.

"I TELL YOU THERE IS SO SOMEBODY UNDER THE BED!"

CCL has of course no desire ever to be a Government or to do anything except bother other Governments in the hope of eventually getting the CCF into power. The Labor party in Great Britain has actually learned that profits perform some useful functions — from which it is an obvious conclusion that they cannot be "immoral" as many CCF-ers proclaim and as the CCL tacitly assumes. It has learned that they provide money for expansion and re-equipment, and that these things increase efficiency and so in the end lower prices. "They are a very small part of the cost of any item . . . Indeed if profits were eliminated altogether there would still be a cost of living problem."

If this statement of the British Labor party could be brought to the attention of the general mass of the workers of Canada it would, we suspect, induce among them some questioning of the validity of some of the assumptions on which they have recently been acting. "Profits must be reduced," says the pamphlet (not mentioning that taxation does a very good job to that end already), "but the reduction will not have much effect on prices. Costs must be reduced as well." And costs, except in imported materials, boil down in the long run to costs of labor. These can be reduced only in one or both of two ways—less wages (which nobody wants), or more and more efficient work for the same wages.

An Affair for the PM

MR. GARDINER'S defence of the Government's $65 million wheat bounty *(reviewed on Page 7)* is not something that can be dismissed as a private argument between him and his farm supporters in Western Canada. As we said here last week, Mr. Gardiner is undermining the Canadian reputation for fair dealing in international affairs. He is now openly accusing the British Government of defaulting on its obligations. In order to do so he has had to contradict a statement by his colleague Mr. Howe, which Mr. Howe himself still stands by. By these means and others less obvious, he is deliberately stirring up resentment against the British Government among Western farmers, and he is repudiating what Mr. Howe and the British Government apparently regard as a final settlement of the wheat contract.

If there is any truth in Mr. Gardiner's contention that there was no final settlement, then the documents exchanged between the two governments last summer will confirm it. This was not a mere verbal exchange between ministers, it is a written memorandum brought back by Mr. Howe, considered by the Canadian Cabinet, and answered. So long as Mr. St. Laurent fails to produce the memorandum and the Canadian answer, he and the rest of his Government will remain under the suspicion that they are ready to sacrifice Canada's external relations to the political expediency of saving votes for Mr. Gardiner.

The Cabinet has already agreed to a bounty of $65 million of the taxpayer's money to try to protect Mr. Gardiner from the Western farmers' dissatisfaction with his wheat policy. We are beginning to wonder just how far the PM will let him go for the sake of some Western votes.

Having It Both Ways

IN NORMAL circumstances most Canadians are not much concerned with the intricacies of wheat prices. But circumstances are not normal when the tax bill is being increased by $65 million in order to pay a bounty to wheat-growers. For that reason SATURDAY NIGHT presents on Page 11 an extract from the annual report of the Canadian Wheat Board showing just what prices were paid for what quantities of wheat in the five years between 1945 and 1949. It will help to clarify the farmers' argument that they have suffered a "loss" because all the wheat was not sold at the "Class II" price.

—Ashley & Crippen

LOTS *of Equality for Women: Premier Frost.*

The Class II price represents what the Wheat Board manages to get at any particular time for wheat sold outside an international agreement. During the first three years of the British contract it was the price for wheat sold to countries other than Britain. In the fourth year it was the price for wheat sold outside the International Wheat Agreement. The notable thing about these Class II sales is that they amount to only 14.5 per cent of the total sales during the five year period. In the 1949-50 crop year they were less than 10 per cent, and they will stay equally low so long as the international agreement remains in force.

The farmers' argument that they ought to get the Class II price for all their wheat ignores the fact that more or less "marginal" sales are a very different proposition from the disposal of the bulk of the crop. It may be that, if there had not been a British contract and if there were now no international agreement, Western farmers would have been getting a higher price for their wheat. But there is no man alive who can say just how much. If they had been prepared to take the chance of an open market, we would have known. But neither in 1946, when the British contract was signed, nor in 1948, when the international agreement was signed, were the Western farm organizations prepared to take a chance. They wanted stability; they got it. Now they want to have it both ways. They want the reward of risk without having run any risks. It may be very natural: it's also very expensive for the Canadian taxpayers.

Very Progressive Conservatives

IT IS becoming more and more difficult for members of the Opposition parties to think of anything that will be much more "progressive" than what Mr. Frost, a Progressive Conservative, is actually doing. Last week he admitted women to jury duty, and introduced legislation aimed at requiring equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

Mr. Eamon Park of the CCF complained immediately that this should have been equal pay for comparable work, but we cannot imagine any more difficult task than that of deciding whether a given job done by a man, if it is not an identical job, is a comparable job to one done by a woman. It would not do women much good, for example, if it were ruled that pushing a 300-pound trolley was, for a woman, a comparable job to pushing a 400-pound trolley for a man, and must therefore be paid at the same rate.

The *Globe and Mail* has conceived the idea that the Fair Employment Practices Act, which Mr. Frost introduced two or three weeks ago, should forbid discrimination in employment on the ground of sex as well as of race, color and creed. We cannot suspect the *Globe and Mail* of trying to be more progressive than Mr. Frost, so we have to fall back on the theory that it is trying to make his F.E.P. legislation look ridiculous. To demand that for any job whatsoever the employer shall be prohibited from rejecting an applicant because he is a man or she is a woman is to threaten us with an epidemic of male hat-check "girls" and female lumberjacks. We are against it.

Preserving Liberty

IT IS difficult to tell what is the reaction of the public to the discussion in the Commons on the two Bills which give the Government practically all the powers which any dictatorship could possibly want—and amply sufficient powers to enable it to seize the remainder any time it wants to. But we are afraid that it has been a very slight reaction indeed.

It is good that Canadians should wish their Government to have all the powers it needs to ensure our making a fair contribution to the Western alliance. But it is disquieting that the public should appear so little concerned about the ultimate right of Parliament to have knowledge of, to inquire into, to criticize and if necessary to overrule any use that the Government may make of these extraordinary powers. There have been moments when a handful of PC members seemed to be waging a lone battle, not only without support in the House but without much backing from the organs of public opinion, for the principle of the Government's responsibility to Parliament, which is the very foundation of our liberties. If that goes, there is little to save us from authoritarianism.

It is disquieting also that the Government should so consistently assume that their good intentions justify them in demanding powers which would be disastrous if exercised by persons of less admirable character. Mr. St. Laurent tells the House that these powers are to be exercised by "reasonable people". But powers once granted to reasonable people can be used as a precedent for granting them to unreasonable people. Mr. Howe, reminded during a radio quiz that the Defence Production Act would enable him to take over the CBC, answered "I don't want to take over the CBC", as if that were sufficient. But if it is undesirable that Mr. Howe should take over the CBC—and we think it is,—what is needed is not merely a Minister who doesn't want to take it over, and who might change his mind, but a law which will prevent him from taking it over until Parliament with due deliberation, and knowing that it will have to answer to the electors, decides that he should take it over.

Mr. Drew, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Fleming and others have carried on a campaign which may at times have seemed hair-splitting and meticulous, but which was always inspired by a flame of concern

for parliamentary liberty. Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. Garson and the other legal talent on the Government side have shown an alarming failure to realize that the consciousness of their own good intentions is not an adequate safeguard for the liberties of the people of Canada.

Rising Interest Rates

THE interest rate on gilt-edged bonds is, within certain limits, controlled by government policy, especially in the United States, where the Treasury has been able to compel the Federal Reserve Board to buy bonds against its own inclinations. There are however limits to this power, and we suspect that the sharp decline in such bonds in the past month is due to a recognition that the limits have been overpassed. What has been taking place is a heavy shift out of bonds and into equities, due to fear of inflation; with bonds much cheaper and equities much dearer the charms of this shift are considerably reduced. To have gone on forcing an artificially high level for bonds would have been merely encouraging the inflation. We do not imagine that the Canadian authorities, who have allowed Dominion bonds to decline from a 2¾ per cent yield to a 3.18 per cent, had much independent choice in the matter; they could hardly keep up the Canadian market when the New York market went down so sharply.

While the raising of interest rates will undoubtedly check the present speed of the inflation, we do not imagine that it will "hold the line" for any length of time. The low rate was adopted as an assurance of full employment, which is now the keystone of all government monetary policy in democratic countries. But with a heavy rearmament program under way, that assurance is no longer necessary; and full employment based on rearmament is just as inflationary as full employment based on cheap money. Labor and agriculture will continue their seesaw race to avoid the consequences of inflation by getting higher wages and higher parity prices, which in turn boost the inflation and induce more seesaw. The higher interest rate does little but compensate the lender for part of his losses due to the steady deterioration of his dollar, a deterioration which had become so obvious that dollar-owners were getting reluctant to lend.

Trees: A Sequel

(Pittsburgh, Pa.—(UP)—County commissioners ordered today two-thirds of the elm trees surrounding poet Joyce Kilmer's memorial at South Park chopped down so passersby could read, inscribed on a plaque, his famous lines:

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.")

A GROUP *of literary men,*
Commissioners of Pittsburgh, Penn.,
Have issued orders not to save
The trees surrounding Kilmer's grave.
The elms, because the view they spoil,
Will be uprooted from the soil.
Too long their hungry mouths have pressed
Against the earth's abundant breast;
Too long it's been their wont to wear
Too many nests within their hair.
Soon, now, the growing Kilmer claque
Can read the bronze memorial plaque—
Conveniencing the devotees
Who cannot see the pome for trees . . .
(To tell the truth, I'm one of these.)

J. E. P.

Wheat Bounty: Fact and Fiction

by Michael Barkway

TO ANYONE who watched the House of Commons drowse through the debates on defence and emergency powers and all the terrible realities of the international situation, it was a curious contrast to see them galvanized into excited attention by Mr. Gardiner's defence of the $65 million wheat bounty. Mr. Gardiner has his own brand of stump oratory which no other minister achieves, or—probably—wants to. He brings into the House the overcharged atmosphere of an election meeting in an overcrowded school hall. He hands out the same kind of repartee: "the hon. member couldn't read anything"; "let me make my speech"; "I'll come to that later."

MICHAEL BARKWAY

Last week's speech by Mr. Gardiner left the Opposition completely confused. The Liberals were amazed by his mental gymnastics, and—to tell the truth—somewhat awed by the audacity of his prevarications. Two Liberal members, one from Ontario and one from the Maritimes, were discussing it next day. "Wonderful show, wasn't it?" they said. "But we still want to know how to explain to our electors why they've got to raise another $65 million."

There is nothing of finesse about Mr. Gardiner's technique. "The British were confident," he said, "that the price of wheat would fall below $1.55 in the last two years of the agreement, and we were just as confident that with U.S. aid and a Canadian loan the price would go and remain above $1.55" ($1.55 was the price in the first two years of the agreement. The price for the third and fourth years was to be negotiated later, and the British actually paid $2 for both years.)

Probably no other MP would have dared to bank on the shortness of the public memory to this extent. In all parts of the House, members remembered perfectly well that in the years Mr. Gardiner was speaking of, 1945 and 1946, the one great fear of the farmers' organizations, and the one compelling motive for signing the 4-year contract, was the expectation that the bottom would drop out of the wheat market.

"Few People Expect"

Mr. Gardiner, who has an exceptionally good memory, must remember that in the summer of 1946 an international wheat agreement was already being discussed, and the price then being contemplated as a *maximum* was $1.55. He will also remember that the preamble to the U.K. agreement, put in at the request of the Canadian negotiators, says the agreement is designed to assure "a measure of security in the supply and of stability in the price of wheat." If Mr. Gardiner was so sure prices were going up, why was he worrying about stability?

Mr. Gardiner surely also remembers—everyone else does—that the prospect of U.S. aid was one of the things which seemed the most serious threat to the sale of Canadian wheat. The anxiety of the Government and the farmers, from the time Marshall Aid was first discussed, was that the U.S. would offer free wheat to Britain and refuse to finance purchases of Canadian wheat; and that very nearly happened. As late as April, 1947, Mr. Gardiner said to the House of Commons: "If the world market remains as high as it is now, which *very few people expect* . . . ."

No wonder members found the rest of the argument topsy-turvy. But if Mr. Gardiner is anything, he is ingenious. By carefully chosen references he built up his precarious structure. He even used extracts from a speech made in Winnipeg in February, 1947, by Mr. Strachey, then British Minister of Food; but he had to leave out the key passage. The key passage, in the minds of his audience, was this: "I repeat that the essence of the agreement is that in return for selling wheat at $1.55 during the first two years of the agreement, Canadian farmers get the protection of minimum floor prices of $1.25 and $1 in the third and fourth years. And I reiterate that it is an inescapable obligation of the British Government to pay at least these prices *however low* the world price of wheat may go." Needless to say Mr. Gardiner's extracts looked very different with the key passage—the "essence of the agreement", as Strachey said—left out.

Who Owed Whom What?

The other essential basis of Mr. Gardiner's argument was that the British Government, in his own words, "owed us something or owed the farmers of Western Canada something." But here he was up against the fact that last June 5, Mr. Howe, the minister responsible for marketing wheat, had told Parliament (*Hansard*, Page 3221) that the British said they had fulfilled all their obligations; and Mr. Howe added: "We agreed on behalf of Canada that considering all the circumstances that was the case." Mr. Gardiner simply ignored this: It was one of the points he was always "coming to later." But Mr. Howe, when questioned, stood by it. First he made clear that the settlement was not made by him alone in London; he acted, he said, "as a messenger"; "the decision, if there was a decision," (Mr. Howe's words) was taken by the Cabinet in Ottawa. Then he stood by his previous statement (*Hansard*, March 8, 1950, Page 1115-6.)

"*Mr. Quelch* (Acadia): You do not want to change the statement you made on June 5? Then it stands?

Mr. Howe: Of course it stands."

Mr. Gardiner brushed all this aside. "I am simply pointing out now," he said, "that *Hansard* could not possibly be correct." He repeated it four times (*Hansard*, Page 1121): "The report is incorrect and obviously incorrect."

It would be easy to establish whether Mr. Gardiner is right, or Mr. Howe and the British Government are right. One document (see *Ottawa View*, Page 2) would show. The Opposition have asked for the document. The Government has not agreed to produce it.

Up to the beginning of this week, Mr. Gardiner was conducting this affair as a private fight. Mr. Howe, evidently, did not mean to let his personal position be misrepresented. Otherwise, ministers were leaving it all to Mr. Gardiner. The PM was absent for the first two days of the debate. Other ministers showed some signs of uneasiness about what Mr. Gardiner might say next; there were private expressions of hope that he wouldn't do too much harm to Canada-U.K. relations. But the main Cabinet policy—it seemed to an observer—was to hold the ring while Mr. Gardiner fought it out to save as many Western votes as he could.

(For chart on Wheat Agreement, see Page 11.)

THORN IN STALIN'S SIDE

TITO AS AN ALLY

by Willson Woodside

—Miller

TITO *on review: Is he pondering strategy, or where his Marxism is headed now?*

CAN WE, should we, take a Communist dictator as an ally? Well, to begin with, we haven't done that yet. What we have done is to accept the state of Yugoslavia as an associate in the struggle against Soviet Russian imperialism.

And, to keep the record straight, we haven't done that without long consideration. We didn't leap into Tito's arms, just because he too opposes Stalin. We haven't made any of the nonsense about Tito becoming a "kind of democrat" just because he was now "on our side," as was perpetrated in some very high Allied quarters concerning the Soviets during the recent war.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

It is not pleasant to have to associate with a Communist dictator like Tito or a fascist dictator like Franco. But the relationship will do the least possible damage so long as we recognize them for what they are. Besides —the most important point of all— we are using Tito's uncompromising resistance to Soviet imperialism to help defend the cause of freedom in this present critical period while we build up our own defences; we are not using our power to fix dictatorship more firmly on the Yugoslav people.

The saving thing about the whole affair is that our new relationship with Yugoslavia is bringing more freedom to the Yugoslav people. Had we denied all support to Tito's Government and made it clear that we wouldn't raise a finger to save him, he would almost certainly have fallen and been replaced by a Moscow stooge who, with the help of the NKVD would have rooted out every trace of opposition to Stalin or to dictatorship in a purge which would have made the present one in Czechoslovakia seem like a Sunday School picnic.

Tito, instead, has been compelled from the moment of his defiance of Stalin to cultivate more support among his own people by easing his totalitarian rule. To win the support that he needed as a matter of life and death from the West, he has had to permit more contacts with the West, more Western visitors, who bring with them Western ideas.

This could, of course, be only a temporary subterfuge on his part, a change of line which could be sharply reversed when he felt more secure. The really significant thing that is happening in Yugoslavia is that its Communists, in giving Soviet exploitation as their reason for breaking away from Moscow, have been forced to question the whole development of Marxism under Stalin.

As Warner Beal described so vividly in his article in the *Saturday Evening Post* for March 3rd, new currents of thought are running in Yugoslavia, and there is a new questioning of the various ways in which socialism has developed in Russia and in the West, which the Communists themselves admit to be exhilarating.

Marxism Undermined

In their Party press and theoretical publications the Yugoslav Communists have admitted in recent months that the abolition of private property in Soviet Russia has led to State capitalism, despotism and exploitation. This really undermines their whole theory.

It is not to be expected, however, that such doctrinaires can give up overnight their long habits of thinking and reasoning, or that they are ready to abolish the dictatorship. History shows that dictatorship is rarely yielded voluntarily: I remember the curious story related to me by a French writer of how the Spanish dictator Primo de Rivera asked him in 1930, "How does one end a dictatorship?" And Tito and his colleagues could easily convince themselves that a tight control is needed now more than ever.

Yet changes are under way in Yugoslavia. Industrial planning and control is being decentralized, to allow local authorities to take account of special local circumstances. Workers committees in the factories are allowed more say. A new decree calls for a town meeting of citizens once a year, to question and check on the town council. Judges have been given more independence.

Communist Mind Unlocked

But above all there is more freedom of speech and discussion. One cannot discuss the government's policy in opposing the Cominform: anyone opposing that is put in a labor camp. One cannot discuss the formation of new non-Communist political parties. But one can discuss, even with foreigners, different forms of socialism and capitalism. And in the schools and press science, art, music and other topics can be treated from a non-Marxist standpoint.

Perhaps most symbolic of the unlocking of the Communist mind in Yugoslavia is the avidity with which the comrades now discuss where and how the Soviet Union has gone wrong in applying Marxist-Leninist theory. The three leading theorists of the Yugoslav Communist Party, Djilas, Kardelj and Pijade have declared recently that developments since the end of the war have completely outmoded former Marxist-Leninist ideas.

They now recognize that socialism is developing in the most varied ways in the democratic capitalist countries. It would be reactionary, they say, to make countries far more advanced than was Russia in 1917 pass through the early Soviet forms of revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat in order to develop towards socialism.

There is even some indication that the Tito regime is thinking of giving up the title "Communist", as being too much associated with the present form of Soviet rule. The Minister of Propaganda, Milovan Djilas, on his return a few days ago from a visit to Britain, gave an interview to *The Observer* in which he carefully avoided the use of the word. Even when he was asked a question about the "Yugoslav Communist Party" he spoke only in his reply of the "Yugoslav workers' movement." And this is the man who sets the "line."

Djilas' visit to Britain gives the impression that the Yugoslav regime is trying to shift its relationship from the Titoist groups which have split off from many Communist parties abroad, and from the Trotskyites, with whom they were on friendly terms for a while, to respectable Socialist movements abroad, such as the British Labor Party.

Abandon "Titoist" Diplomacy

They have discontinued their broadcasts to non-Cominform countries, and they have broken with the Trotskyites. They have, in fact, given up "Titoist" diplomacy, by which they sought support from dissident Communists inside and outside of the Soviet bloc and avoided contacts with the Western governments, trying to maintain their position as the "true" Communist leaders of the world and even toying with the idea of setting up a Fifth International.

Their new diplomacy is aimed at encouraging resistance to Sovietism in any quarter, notably by the Atlantic powers in Europe, and they are being careful not to foul their relations with the Western powers by supporting Trotskyites and Titoists who, while they are against Stalin,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

S THE PUBLIC BEHIND THEM?

OVERSEAS BRIGADE MOVES

by Ross Munro

TWO SOLDIERS of the Canadian army special force were sitting around the men's mess at Fort Lewis, Wash., a few days before the brigade sailed for Korea. One was an intense lad, a barrack-room lawyer type.

He was haranguing his pals on the political aspects of the Korean war, and banging his fist on the table, he pontificated darkly: "If this turns out to be another Hong Kong for the Canadians, the government will sure be in trouble."

—Globe and Mail
ROSS MUNRO

The other soldier, a realist with the fundamental approach of an infantryman, looked at his friend with a wry and querulous expression and exploded: "The *Government* will be in trouble?"

This anecdote chuckled its way through the force in the final days at Fort Lewis.

But nobody in the force was seriously worrying that they might be walking into another Far East episode like Hong Kong. Certainly, if training and preparation for battle means anything in Korea, as it surely will, everything points to the Canadian brigade doing a bang-up job. Some veteran officers compare the pre-battle condition of the special force to the brigades of the 3rd Canadian division before D-day in 1944.

This is probably an exaggeration, for no Canadian division had been so well trained as that 3rd division and it had been done over a period of three years or more. The special force has only been at its training for seven or eight months. Yet in that time, it has made sensational progress. This brigade *is* well trained. There is no question of that. It is far better prepared for action than most of the American formations. It will hold its own, too, with the 27th and 29th British brigades in the Commonwealth division of UN army.

I was out at Fort Lewis for a couple of days before the force sailed, to watch it go through its final battle drills. Now, as a correspondent, I probably hold the world's record for covering military manoeuvres. In the first three years of the war in England, I think I moved over most of the hills in the southern counties with the Canadian troops on endless exercises. You ultimately develop some judgment about quality of training and after the climactic manoeuvre at Fort Lewis, with the whole brigade in a realistic attack that lasted all day, one could safely conclude that this formation is ready for the Korean campaign.*

With the entire brigade in the field, this represented the largest ground force manoeuvre that the Canadian Army has had since the end of the Second World War. Never since 1945 have three battalions and a regiment of artillery had a workout together.

The show started at six in the morning. A raw wind was blowing across the hills and whistling through the pine trees. Brig. John Rockingham called his "Order Group" together and issued his instructions to his officers in precisely the same way as he will in a few weeks when the force goes into action in Korea.

*Just as the Princess Pats now fighting in Korea certainly appear to be. Sample items last week-end: Canadians, fighting with U.K., Australian and South Korean troops, drove 15 miles beyond the lateral Yongdu-Hoengsong road on the west central front; first Canadian award recommendation for a Military Medal was for Pte. Len Barton. Enlisted in Toronto, Barton was with "Dog" company of the Pats in their charge up the almost perpendicular slope of Hill 532 into crossfire of Chinese machine-guns and grenades.

Then the 3rd battalion, PPCLI, crossed the start line. With full battle kit, including live ammunition, they led the advance through the swirling snow that later stopped. But the cold kept up. The weather was quite miserable enough to be realistic. The 57th Independent Field Squadron of the RCE threw a 60-foot bridge across a stream and an armored squadron rumbled across to support the Patricias.

No "Base Wallah"

Rockingham is no "base wallah" commander and he was riding in his armored car immediately behind the leading company of PPCLI. Then the 2nd field regiment, RCHA, opened up, dropping a pattern of exploding shells a few hundred yards in front of the infantry. The heavy mortars (the force is using the American 81 mm. type) also joined into the creeping barrage.

The light 60 mm. mortars (also American type) added their crumps to the bedlam of fire and as the infantry closed in on the first objectives on the fringe of the barrage, the foot sloggers let go with all their small arms, raking the ground ahead.

The only weapon they did not use was the 3.5 rocket-launcher. There was a full complement with the brigade but not enough rockets were available to fire on this kind of manoeuvre. There will be plenty for them in Korea, however.

The PPCLI were not on their objective more than a couple of minutes before they started to dig slit trenches as if their lives depended on it—as it will in combat many times. In ten minutes the battalion of 800 had disappeared into the ground.

Doom-like Whoosh!

The 2nd battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment launched the next "attack," passing through the Patricias, supported again by another pounding barrage and by the armored squadron. They assaulted their objective a mile further on with a heavy burst of small arms fire, assisted by flame throwers in Bren gun carriers that scorched the earth for 100 yards. It's an awesome weapon that goes off with a doom-like *Whoosh!* to the intense satisfaction of our infantry.

Late in the afternoon, the 3rd Battalion of the Royal 22nd Regiment made the final advance.

The tactics of the platoons and companies; the timing of the battalions; the accuracy of the artillery; the endurance of the troops and their keenness wasn't open to much criticism. On the contrary, I felt that this was a force to be proud of.

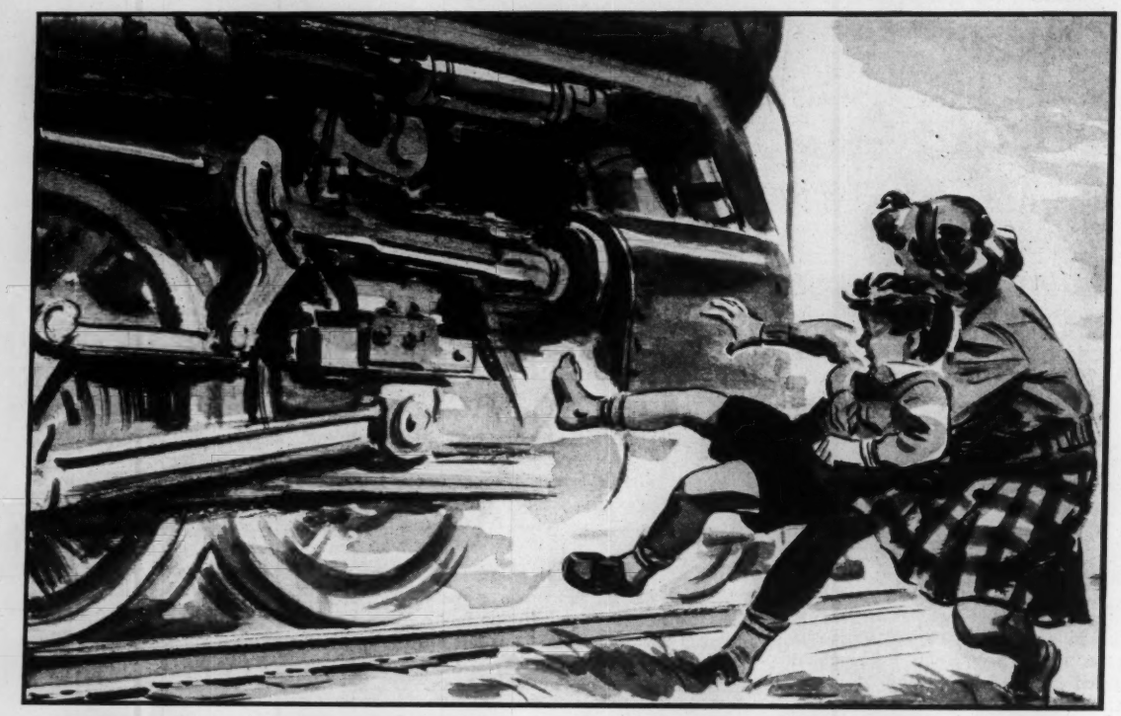
"Rocky" himself is extremely confident that the special force is right on the ball and can't restrain himself from saying a couple of times during every visit by outsiders: "You know, I'd stack these men up against anything—yes, anything."

The force lacks nothing in equip-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

2ND BATTALION *Princess Pats cross Korean log bridge in west-central front advance. 25th Brig. gets ready to join them.*
—CP, National Defence

ROSS MUNRO, *staff writer of Southam News Service, was an early Canadian correspondent on the Korean front last summer. He visited Canadian troops Fort Lewis, Wash., last week.*



GIRL WORKS FEVERISHLY TO FREE BOY TRAPPED ON TRACKS

13-year-old Shirley Brydges, of Guelph, Ont.,

WINS DOW AWARD

Young Shirley Brydges was on her way home from a piano lesson when she saw a 5-year-old boy on the railway tracks — obviously in great difficulty. She screamed at him frantically, but the boy merely burst into tears.

Then in a flash she saw the trouble. His foot was caught in the rails! For a second she was stunned . . . then the whistle of the train drove her into action. Realizing that it was impossible to pull the boy's foot free, she put her nimble young fingers to work — unlacing the shoe!

Shirley was gambling with death — but she won! In a final effort she wrenched the boy free . . . just as the engine reached the spot where he had been trapped.

For deeds such as this, more than 225 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

BA-71B

NEXT WEEK

"SARNIA IS BUSTING OUT ALL OVER"

Meisterschaft COLLEGE

"Shortest and Surest Method"

MATRICULATION—GRADES IX-XIII

Small study groups — Individual instruction — Combination courses, secretarial and matriculation. Enrol early and avoid disappointment — Telephone MI. 2073.

84 WOODLAWN AVENUE WEST, TORONTO, CANADA

TITO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

are also pledged to the overthrow of the Western governments. Thus Djilas, while mildly welcoming the defection of national Communists in Italy, specifically disavows any Yugoslav policy of trying to become the leader of such Titoist movements abroad.

Most significant development of all in Yugoslav policy, Tito has recently declared for the first time that Yugoslavia would fight for the defence of Europe, as war in Europe could not be localized. This was the statement that quickly brought in return the U.S. and British declarations that they would take the most serious view of any attack on Yugoslavia.

Such an attack was taken almost for granted, at the time of the big United Nations retreat in Korea, as scheduled for this spring. Tito gave the figures—which Yugoslav Intelligence is credited with knowing accurately—of the strength of the satellite armies of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria as totalling 660,000 men, far beyond the limit of 273,500 set by the peace treaties. These armies are now believed to have about 1000 Soviet T-34 tanks, and quantities of Soviet artillery and other equipment. There are, in addition, six Soviet divisions maintained in Rumania and Hungary, and the Soviets have been enlarging air bases in both countries.

Military Situation

The Yugoslavs maintain an army of between 300,000 and 500,000 men. It is generally accepted that they would fight better than the satellite troops, and make a determined defence of their mountain country, not attempting to stand in the plains.

But the supply of heavy arms to the satellites has greatly changed the prospect. The Yugoslavs have just begun to produce their own copy of the T-34. Their old tanks are wartime German, Czech, Italian and Russian models, as is their artillery. Even their rifles are a similar mélange, including relics from the First World War and Balkan Wars. How they are to supply ammunition for these weapons nobody knows.

From the purely military standpoint Yugoslavia is in great danger from a satellite attack, and perhaps in mortal danger if the Soviets joined in. Her real defence lies in her defiance and the price which it is recognized on all sides she would demand of an invader, and in our warning to Moscow that an attack on Yugoslavia would probably result in a general war.

The issue must remain in doubt all through this critical year, and all the more because Tito's heresy, as well as Yugoslavia's strategic position are such sharp thorns in Stalin's side.

"TITO and Goliath" (Macmillan, $4.00), by Hamilton Fish Armstrong, is probably the best study available of the Titoist heresy. It not only traces the whole course of Tito's split with Stalin, but the signs of Titoism in the other East European satellites. The work of an expert, it is as readable as Gunther.

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

Relieve
SORE THROAT
DUE TO A COLD
GARGLE
WITH
ASPIRIN
Trade Mark Reg. in Canada

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets.... 18c
24 tablets.... 29c
100 tablets.... 79c

BAYER

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION PRINTING
★
Saturday Night Press EM. 3-7361

PEOPLE

PRAIRIE HIGHLANDER

WINNING $1,000 in a newspaper advertising competition provided a young Scotsman with capital to found in Edmonton one of western Canada's leading furniture firms.

The young Scot was **Thomas H. Campbell,** now President of Campbell's Furniture Ltd.

Campbell, who in recent years has been on globe-girdling trips to the Old Country, Europe and the Antipodes, is a firm booster of the civic value of highland games.

Twenty-two years ago, he and a few others founded the Edmonton Highland Games Association, of which he is present chieftain. He has captured awards for being the best dressed Highlandman on Games' Day, when braw lads and bonnie lassies from all four western provinces came to Edmonton to compete.

A native of Greenock, Scotland, Tom Campbell was apprenticed for five years as a carpenter. He decided to come to Canada in 1904, when he was just 21 years old. He arrived at Dutton, Elgin County, Ontario, practically penniless, having been robbed in a Quebec immigration hall.

He soon got a job as carpenter, drawing $2 per day, top wages then, for a nine-hour day.

In 1905 he moved to fast-growing Winnipeg, then to Lloydminster, Sask., building schools and churches in that border town. In 1910 he married a girl friend of his youth from Glasgow, Scotland. She was Helen Gilchrist. Together with their year-old son, Neil, they arrived in Edmonton on a cold day in January, 1911. Campbell was in Edmonton during the land boom, the early days of the First Great War and the resulting business depression.

In 1916, an Edmonton newspaper announced an advertising competition; the prize was $1,000. Number of votes to determine the winner was based upon the volume of advertising obtained by the contestant.

Young Campbell virtually "took off his coat" and swung into the competition with the will to win. He worked long and hard. As a result, he raced ahead of his competitors.

—Alberta Studio

CAMPBELL: *Advertising did it.*

With his new-found capital, Campbell decided to embark in the business field. He used $900 for the purchase of stock, the balance for other accounts. That was the start of an enterprising business which in a few years had a stock of $50,000 and an annual turnover treble that figure. Stock and business have greatly increased in recent years.

A strong believer in sound advertising, Campbell is known as the "kindly philosopher" in his appearances on radio programs used in his firm's business. The firm also sponsors broadcasts of various sports, such as hockey, basketball, curling and horse racing, besides Campbell's Home Melody Hour on Sundays.

An active figure in Scottish societies, Campbell was President of St. Andrew's Society, Secretary and later

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

Sales of Canadian Wheat, 5-Year Pool

Aug 1, 1945—Dec. 31, 1950

IN VIEW of the controversy over the Government's $65 million wheat bounty, SN presents these figures from the annual report of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Destination	Quantity (millions of bushels)	Price
All countries prior to U.K. contract: i.e. for crop year 1945-46.	208	$1.55
To U.K. under contract, i.e. 46-50.	631	339 m. @ $1.55 292 m. @ $2.00
Other countries after U.K. contract, i.e. so-called "Class II sales".	209	Average price $2.33.
Other countries under International Agreement (crop year 1949-59 only)	112	15 m. pre-devaluation brought $1.80. 74 m. post-devaluation brought $1.98. 25 m.—after freeing of dollar, average $1.89.
Domestic sales	274	36 m. under price control @ $1.25, i.e. up to Feb. 17, 1947. 113 m. @ $1.55, i.e. up to July 31st, 1948. 99.8 m. @ $2.00, i.e. up to July 31st, 1949. 12 m. @ $1.98; 10 m. @ an average $1.88.

THE PROPORTION of "Class II" sales to total sales was 14.5%. Since the end of the U.K. contract the domestic price, and the price for the bulk of our exports (which are under the International Wheat Agreement), is at the Canadian equivalent of $1.80 (U.S.).

Traditions of HOSPITALITY

An out-rider of early coaching days brings advance word to 'mine host' to make ready for unexpected guests.

SHERATON HOTELS
Old Time Hospitality in the Modern Manner

Sheraton Hotel service combines the finest traditions of the past to bring you modern hospitality of a high order—even *before* you arrive at any Sheraton Hotel. Today's counterpart of the 18th century fast courier is Sheraton's miracle-speed TELETYPE Service—arranging and confirming your room reservations in advance—without cost to you!

Teletype Reservations connect all
SHERATON HOTELS

Quickly, and at no cost to you — BY TELETYPE — you can arrange and confirm accommodation at any of the 30 Hotels in Canada and the U.S.A. Contact the Sheraton Hotel in your community.

MOUNT ROYAL* Montreal
KING EDWARD* Toronto
GENERAL BROCK* Niagara Falls
The LAURENTIEN Montreal
PRINCE EDWARD* Windsor
ROYAL CONNAUGHT* Hamilton
THE LORD ELGIN (an affiliate), Ottawa

*Redecorated, refurnished, modernized.

IN U.S.A.

BOSTON • BALTIMORE • BUFFALO • CHICAGO • DETROIT
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURG • PROVIDENCE, R.I.
ROCHESTER • ST. LOUIS, Mo.; and in other principal cities.

ART

OSA: AVAUNT, GARDE!

THE TASK of subtracting 100 from 600 blew up in the faces of the jury of the Ontario Society of Artists, whose annual exhibition opened in Toronto's Art Gallery last week. The record first-night attendance, which included Viscount and Lady Alexander, was 2,500.

The 600 paintings submitted from all parts of the country, had been examined by a 5-man panel. They had been shown each entry and had voted by pressing electric switches which controlled lights behind their heads. None was influenced by another's vote; none voted on his own entry (a substitute jurist filled in).

Nevertheless, the decisions raised an age-old head of controversy. The showing, insisted old-line painters, reflects only the modernistic trend. "Doodling," asserted veteran portrait painter Kenneth Forbes. "So-called modern art isn't modern art at all . . . should be put back on carpets and chairs where it has been sat on and walked on for 1,000 years." "Discouraging painting tradition," was Manley Macdonald's definition of the attitude of the group now in control of the OSA. The landscape painter added, "Promising young painters find it difficult to get a showing unless they follow the ideas of the so-called modern trend."

Though he has several paintings in the exhibit and has no personal axe to grind, said portraitist Archibald Barnes: "I feel that this modernism shown in the show is like a rotten apple and the rot is spreading."

Ultimately the accusations were laid at the feet of the jury: R. York Wilson, J. S. Hallam, Mrs. Yvonne Housser, Mrs. B. C. Haworth and J. W. G. MacDonald. "It's the kind of problem you meet," resignedly affirmed the OSA's president Cleeve Horne, "when you're dealing with so many works and a limited number of spaces."

In spite of the wrangling, the jury's choices were, of course, final and were upheld by the Society. Unfortunately, the 79th OSA show opened with four members less than it had before the judging began. The resignations handed in on the eve of the opening ceremonies were those of Manley MacDonald, Archibald Barnes, Kenneth Forbes and Angus A. MacDonald.—*M.B.*

For me, it's always Craven 'A'
● Only Craven 'A' has that grand, world-famous quality I enjoy so much. For *extra* smoking pleasure—a really delightful smoke—nothing I know of equals the smoothness, coolness and freshness of my favourite cigarette. That's why I ask for Craven 'A'—everywhere and always.
Craven 'A'
will not affect the throat
The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!
Craven Plain—without cork tips—same fine quality as Craven 'A'
CRAVEN A VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
CRAVEN 'A' 20
CRAVEN 'A' VIRGINIA
CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND
150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

BRIGADE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

ment for the campaign. It is using Canadian weapons, with the exception of the 60 and 81 mm. mortars and the 3.5 rocket launcher, which are American. The brigadier has insisted on taking his Bren gun carriers with him, although after seeing Korea last summer I've some doubts they'll be much use when the paddy fields are full of water and the frost gets out of the roads.

Despite efforts by Government spokesman in Ottawa to try to banish any ideas that the decision to send the special force to Korea, rather than Europe, was something of a sudden reversal of what was generally expected to be the plan, the officers and men who trained at Fort Lewis were certainly surprised to be told suddenly by the brigadier that they were heading for the Far East. They had thought for several months that the deal was Europe.

For instance, the 3rd Battalion of the PPCLI was ordered to get its training up to the standard of the 2nd Battalions of the RCR and Royal 22nd so that it could become the third unit in the brigade for Europe. When the decision was taken to send the force to Korea, the 3rd Patricias were then told that despite their magnificent training effort, they wouldn't be going with the brigade because the 2nd Battalion of the PPCLI was already fighting in Korea and would link up with the two infantry outfits going out.

BRIGADE EMBLEM: *"Rocky" gets fearsome totem for brigade in Korea from Harry Duker, Vancouver*

But the units going to Korea — the infantry, artillery, armored, etc., seemed to me to be happier that it is Korea, rather than Europe. These men, both veterans and new volunteers, are basically fighting soldiers.

There is one thing that concerns the special force—at least causes concern to the more thoughtful officers and men. They wonder if the Canadian public is really behind them. Many suspect the force isn't getting the public support it deserves.

There were officers in every unit who asked me if I thought they had been "suckers" to leave good jobs and join up. They were genuinely worried about this, felt that the public didn't care, and talked frankly of second thoughts about volunteering.

This situation may be temporary, a development from the isolation at Fort Lewis. But the special force has whipped itself into shape in record time. It will be a credit to Canada and it deserves the fullest support of people from one end of the country to the other. If it doesn't get it, it will be harder than ever to get another brigade together for Europe.

It is things like this that worry some of the commanders: a few of them are finding that efforts of their wives at home to operate women's auxiliaries for the units of the special force are not meeting with the enthusiasm that is needed. There seems to be a reluctance in some cities to help the auxiliaries raise funds to buy extras to send to Korea.

"In fact, my wife writes me that some of her former friends, whose husbands have remained with their businesses, seem to shun her these days as if there was something wrong in having a husband in the brigade," one officer told me. "This makes you think. It makes you think."

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Quebec:

SPRING SPORT

NATURE can be very kind or very cruel to the lovers of the ski.

It is not just a matter of temperature: take for example this year throughout Quebec, where the magnificent Laurentian mountain resort centres depend so greatly upon snow and plenty of it. This winter Quebec temperatures have been on an average a little warmer than last year, but skiing is scheduled to extend well into April. Why? Because a series of snowfalls, freezes and more snows with a few thaws thrown in, have laid up snow depths in the area from Ste. Adele, 55 miles north of Montreal, to Mont Tremblant, another 30 miles north, of 40 inches to 6 feet.

Every week-end from early December has been ideal for skiing, even those few when rain fell in Montreal; most of this precipitation was good wet snow that packed and made a magnificent base in the Laurentians.

Ontario:

BEST FRIEND

HANDSOME, wavy-haired Leslie Frost, Premier of Ontario, has always had good appeal with the women's vote. But after last week it looked as though Mr. Frost might go down in history as woman's best friend.

In one dramatic day Mr. Frost brought down two measures which were enough to make any suffragette squeal with delight. (See *Front Page*).

One, the Female Employees Remuneration Act, made it law for the first time in Canada that women in Ontario should get equal pay with men.

The second, an amendment to the Judicature Act, made women eligible for jury duty.

There had been talk of both measures for years but no very strong pressure for either, though the opposition at recent session had introduced equal pay bills. It was conceded, however, that Mr. Frost in bringing them down had at least one eye on the vote at the next election, which strong rumor contends he will call for this Fall.

Neither bill was quite so radical as it might seem.

In Canada women are already eligible for juries in three provinces, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. And the legislation provides ample opportunity for exemption so that any house-wife who would prefer to stick to her knitting can easily do so.

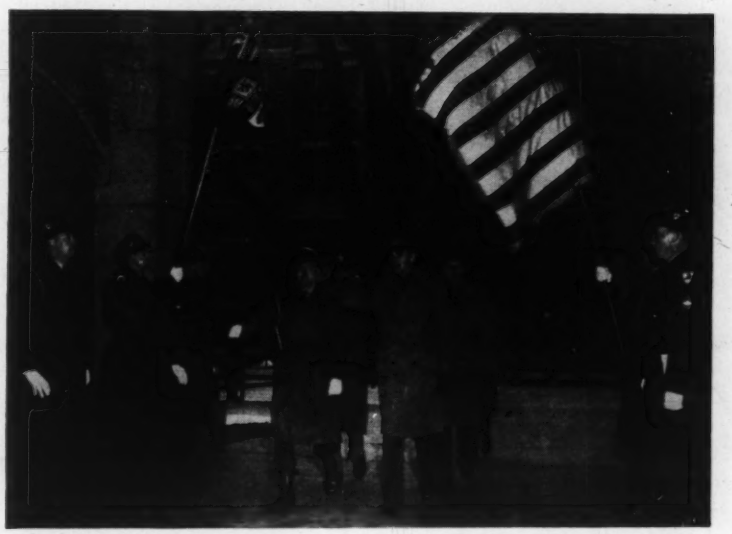
And the equal pay bill, while it established the principle, also left plenty of loop-holes so that an employer who didn't think that women could turn out as much work as men could get around it.

And previously, in his Budget, Premier Frost had provided free school books for the children of the Province.

There was no doubt of the political results. The legislation was the first direct attention that had been paid to the problem of women's status in years. And in the province with a very large section of women working in industry, it could have a very strong impact on the vote.

—James Lynch

FROST: *Free textbooks, too.*



—CP

STAFF CHIEF AT WEST POINT: *Lt.-Gen. G. G. Simonds, new chief of the Canadian General Staff, salutes U.S. and Canadian colors as he arrives on a visit to West Point, N.Y. With him is Lt.-Col. Cynde, Commander of the Guard.*

British Columbia:

CASH CUSTOMERS

BC'S two-year-old compulsory hospital insurance, $4½ million in the red, brought this week what a lot of BC's citizens think is bad news. In the Legislature in Victoria, Health Minister A. D. Turnbull said the rates would be increased, up $9 a year to $30 for single persons, $42 for families. In addition, patients will be charged from $2.50 to $3.50 a day for the first 10 days of hospital stay.

The scheme provides public ward hospitalization, pays the hospitals (as high as $13.50 a day for Vancouver's General hospital, down to $7 or so a day for smaller hospitals).

The charge for the first 10 days has two reasons: to bring in more money and give an assessment on those actually using the hospitals, and discourage trips to hospitals by those who might be ill, but don't need hospital care and merely want to "collect on my insurance."

■ The Coalition government, in caucus, also rejected a move to open BC's liquor legislation. Vancouver citizens have been campaigning to get cocktail bars like those in Ontario.

Alberta:

BAG OF GOLD

THE 1950-51 budget, introduced by Premier Ernest Manning (who doubles as provincial Treasurer) a year ago, had been a record $74,000,000. When the Premier rose in his place in the Legislature last week to present his budget for 1951-52, everybody knew that the record was about to be broken by a handsome margin; and they were right.

The Premier had brought estimated revenues and expenditures into balance (including a whopping $19,000,000 for highways and bridges) at $94,000,000, despite a sharp reduction in car licence fees, and despite his estimate that proceeds of the sale of Crown oil leases, which hit $27,000,000 last year, would fall to about $12,000,000 this year.

Out of this bag of gold (which represented about $100 for every man, woman and child in Alberta), the Premier had something for everybody. The motorist would get an average $10 cut in his licence fee, though this would be partially offset by a one-cent increase in the gasoline tax to 10 cents. (Even this, however, would not hurt very badly as gasoline prices are expected to drop by about a cent in Alberta this spring, when oil begins to flow through the new 1,200 pipeline to Superior, Wis.)

Biggest beneficiaries of all would be the muncipalities, which have groaned hitherto under a mounting burden of debt, with relatively little help from the province's bulging coffers. They, said Mr. Manning, would get between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in outright provincial grants; part of the grant would be entirely unconditional, and the rest would be given to those cities and towns which reduced their mill-rate. The province would make up any tax reductions to a maximum of three mills.

Notably absent from the budget was any reference to a new provincial sales tax, or turnover tax. In contrast to its neighbors, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, Alberta has no sales tax, and the Social Credit government shows no signs of imposing such an unpopular levy if it can possibly avoid doing so.

—CP from DND

CHUTE FOR THE CO: *Commander of No. 421 "Red Indian" squadron, R. T. P. (Bob) Davidson, DFC, of Vancouver, gets his parachute harness adjusted by LAC John Struchinsky of Winnipeg, prior to leading a squadron flight in England.*

Saskatchewan:

THE HUNTERS

AT LAC LA RONGE, the Métis and Indians are now being taught something of the mysteries of prospecting. The northern natives may know nothing of the intricacies of looking for fine metals but they are still observant.

The green stain of copper, the pink of cobalt, and, most important, the canary yellow and orange of uranium oxide are something they would never forget. They were shown how to identify copper and nickel ores, as well as the "black" or "white" metallic minerals. It was hoped the natives, as they scoured their distant traplines, might someday discover minerals which would help them eke out their returns from fish and fur.

Newfoundland:

ON WHEELS

AUTOMOBILES and trucks are on the increase in Newfoundland, which shows that the new province is not too badly off, or that it is now easier to obtain vehicles through the assistance of Canadian finance and loan corporations.

In 1949 there were 9,022 cars and 4,703 trucks in Newfoundland. For the nine months ending December, 1950, there were 10,477 cars and

HERE'S WHY COPPER PLUMBING IS BETTER!

Rust-proof Anaconda Copper Tubes assembled with solder-type fittings cost about the same as rustable pipe, but give you: (1) a constant flow of rust-free water; (2) absence from leaks caused by rust; (3) a plumbing system that will last far longer and give top satisfaction. Ask your plumber too, about a hot water tank of Anaconda's rustless Everdur* Metal. Anaconda American Brass Limited, Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario. Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Sq. Bldg. Anaconda —since 1922 Headquarters in Canada for Copper and Brass.

*Trade Mark Reg'd.

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

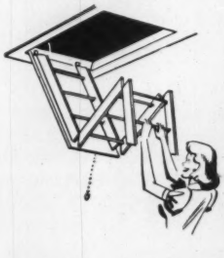
Anaconda Copper & Brass

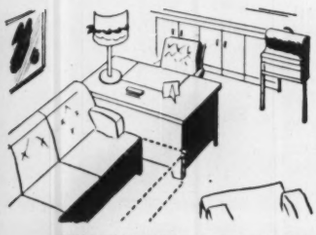
LET ANACONDA HELP WHEN YOU BUY OR BUILD

Your Enduring Home

Here are some of the 72 building hints in our handy new reference book "How to Build a Better Home". We sincerely hope they will help you to get the most out of the biggest investment you may ever make.

30. Storage of bulky items presents a problem, notably in basementless houses. Fortunately, where there's an attic, it can be used to accommodate seasonal items like trunks, sports equipment, etc. A folding ladder makes it accessible without requiring the necessary staircase area. Attics should always be ventilated. For summer, install an attic fan to pull cool night air through the house and force it out ventilators.





32. Most modern houses can't afford a separate room for overnight guests, but sleeping accommodation is possible in a "multi-purpose" room. Essential equipment is a sofa that converts into a bed. Not only does a multi-purpose room serve as a place for children to play and do their homework—it makes a fine study or sewing room as well.

FREE — CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY.

Anaconda American Brass Limited, New Toronto, Ontario, Dept. SN 2.
Please send me your reference book "How to Build A Better Home".

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Prov. .....

4,936 trucks registered. Drivers' licenses in 1949 totalled 18,438 and for the nine months of 1950, 21,221.

Newfoundland is still not served by roads to the extent of other provinces but as each new strip of road is completed more vehicles are sold. The percentage of cars not bought outright is very high, but the figure is unobtainable. Instalment buying has trebled since Newfoundland joined Canada two years ago.

Nova Scotia:

TO THE YARDS

CONSTRUCTION of the first of two $8,000,000 anti-submarine escort vessels for the Royal Canadian Navy is expected to start at Halifax Shipyards Limited by the end of March.

Of latest design, the escort vessels will be part of the Navy's expanding force which will play its role in operations in the North Atlantic. Much of the technical equipment to be installed on the ships is secret.

Officials at the yards said difficulty had been encountered in obtaining materials for construction of the vessels, particularly steel, but supplies now are assured for the first of the two ships.

Calls now are being made for skilled workers and many former employees who had been laid off temporarily in slack periods are now returning to the yards.

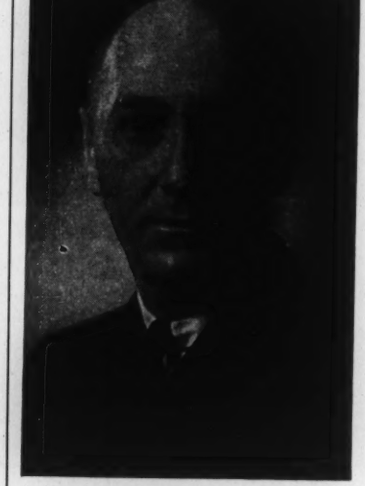
HELP WANTED

THE CITY of Halifax will ask the Nova Scotia Legislature to pass enabling legislation which would permit the city to come under the provisions of the National Housing Act on its slum clearance program.

Anxious to get such a project under way, the city still is in the throes of a housing shortage—throwback from the war years. It has alleviated the situation somewhat with its emergency shelter program and recently sold to residents, mostly tenants, 787 prefabricated houses, purchased from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Under the Housing Act, the Federal Government would pay up to 75 per cent of the cost providing both the province and the municipality are in agreement on the plan and share the 25 per cent remaining cost.

But so far the province has not moved or given any indication it intends to enter the housing field. However, the city is going ahead in its first effort on a multiple housing unit which calls for a 27-apartment block at an approximate cost of $200,000.



—CP

DIPLOMAT: *James Scott Macdonald is Canada's newly-appointed Ambassador in Brazil. Born in Goldenville, NS, Mr. Macdonald is a former High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland. He has been a member of the diplomatic service for 20 years.*

—CP

AUSTRALIA - BOUND: *C. Fraser Elliott has been appointed Canadian High Commissioner in Australia. The 62-year-old former Deputy Minister of National Revenue will succeed Major-General L. R. LaFleche.*

Prince Edward Island:

STEPPING OUT

THE PROVINCE has expanded its promotion program by the establishment of a Provincial Government Tourist and Information branch under the department of the Provincial Secretary.

Formerly all tourist activity on the Government level was handled through the office of the Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau. The Travel Bureau is now under the Tourist and Information Branch as part of a broader general set-up. All general Government publicity will be the direct responsibility of the new branch.

Brigadier W. W. Reid, DSO, who has been supervisor of the Island Travel Bureau for several years, has been transferred and is now chairman of the province's Workmen's Compensation Board.

George V. Fraser, who has been connected with the newspaper and news agency work in several large Canadian centres, is director of the newly-established Tourist and Information Branch. Mr. Fraser resigned as Editor-in-charge of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, International Service, Montreal, last spring to become Prince Edward Island's first Public Relations Officer.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GEN. CRERAR'S WARNING

We Cannot Assume that We Have 3 Years For Leisurely Defence Preparations

CANADA'S chief field commander of the last war, General H. D. G. Crerar, has maintained a scrupulous independence in the great debate over the forces which this country needs, how soon it needs them, and how it is going to get them. He has intervened neither with cabinet members nor with the generals at Army headquarters. But, deeply disturbed by the inconclusiveness of the recent Defence debate in the House of Commons, he felt that it was his duty to speak out. Typically, he chose a forum in the capital, the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

—Globe & Mail
GENERAL CRERAR

General Crerar does not believe that the Third World War is something that "may come some day." He believes it is on now and that Korea is only "the opening battle in a long and desperate conflict, with a sphere of action probably embracing the greater part of the world." He sees no possibility of "peaceful co-existence" with an enemy which threatens the highest values of our civilization. One system or the other must dominate.

He is dubious about the possibility of checking Communist aims over large parts of Asia, but insists that the strategically vital area behind the line Persia, Greece, Yugoslavia and the Elbe must be held.

What We Need Now

"If, in the months ahead, by very powerful, and very speedy, military preparations on the part of the North Atlantic Treaty Powers, and other nations still outside the Iron Curtain, we can successfully discourage Russia and its satellites from attempting to breach that critical boundary with their armed forces, then, perhaps, in a couple of years, this Communist tide will commence to recede.

"But, I am convinced of this—it will be actual, immediately employable military power in the possession of the democracies which will bring about this turn in the tide. Until we have that, the discussions, resolutions and recorded votes at the United Nations will have no significant influence on the real thoughts and the authentic actions of the Soviet Government."

Where does Canada stand in the provision of such ready forces? The accepted military plan is to provide the country, in the event of war, with an army of six divisions, which would require a mobilized strength of 180,000 men. But Mr. Claxton's three-year plan only provides for raising 115,000 men, for all three services. And General Crerar is by no means sure that we have three months, let alone three years, to prepare for all-out war.

He believes that Mr. St. Laurent's statement that as and when the Government thinks the situation warrants it, compulsory military training and service in the armed forces anywhere will be introduced, must have the support of every thinking and patriotic Canadian. This would seem to avert another political and military ordeal, with our soldiers divided between voluntary and compulsory service, home and overseas service. He also welcomes the Government's view that the best place to defend Canada is as far from our shores as possible.

But Crerar cannot see clear answers to the questions of how the Reserve Army can be brought up to strength and up to operational efficiency which will enable it to deal even with the defence needs at home; or how the Active Army is to be provided with reinforcements and replacements for casualties, if war comes. He is convinced that the voluntary system will not do this. The conditions of war have changed too radically.

Canada, Alone . . .

Neither the narrow seas nor the broad oceans any longer prevent war from reaching into the United Kingdom or North America. No longer can countries like the United Kingdom, Canada or the United States delay their preparations for maximum mobilization until after war has begun. This is why the UK brought in compulsory service before the last war and has retained it since, and why the U.S. has also been compelled to adopt it.

"Canada alone, of the eleven North Atlantic Treaty powers, (Iceland being scarcely termed a 'power') has not seen the need for this primary military requirement. Yet we in Canada have as much need as either the United Kingdom or the United States to be prepared at the outset of a general war . . ."

What is our actual situation? Quoting from a memorandum of the Reserve Army Associations, General Crerar said that while the Reserve Army today has a "paper" strength of about 40,000 "perhaps not more than 10,000 of these could be considered as in training." If mobilization were ordered, there would be few if any of these units ready within six months even to take over serious home defence duties.

If it is argued (as it is in Ottawa) that it would "upset" the professional forces if any bold steps were to be taken now to improve the reserve situation, then Crerar gives the picture of what would happen if arrangements for speedy, full-scale mo-

SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELLERS ALL OVER THE WORLD

Write for Fully Descriptive Brochure

In Canada—Movado Watch Agency, 44 King West, Toronto
In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc., 610 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

For Fine Service and Such—Fly Royal Dutch . . .

FLY **KLM**
FROM MONTREAL

TO EUROPE

ZURICH - FRANKFORT - PARIS
ROME - STOCKHOLM

Superb service, delicious food, plus Constellation speed and comfort make KLM the choice of experienced travelers the world over.

Regular KLM service to other European cities, South Africa, Middle and Far East.

Twice weekly flights to Venezuela via Curacao

See your travel agent or KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, International Aviation Building, Montreal, UNiversity 2685; Atlas Building, 350 Bay St., Toronto, WAverley 9973.

WORLD'S *FIRST* AIRLINE

KLM
ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

—Canadian Army

TO GET THIS UNDER WAY: *If the "green light" went on tomorrow, General Crerar asserts, it would take at least six months to register manpower, reopen training camps and organize the training and administrative staffs. The wartime leader does not believe we can assume that we have any time to waste.*

bilization were still unmade when war descended upon us.

It would take at least six months before national military training could even be commenced. There would have to be registration, the setting up of draft boards, the building or repair of training centres. The administration and training staffs for all these centres would have to be organized, and the trainers given "refresher" training themselves.

It would then take another six months for individual training, before the soldiers could be posted to their units. That means a year for basic preparations to fight, even if we began today. "Have we got a year? It is my earnest opinion that we have no right to assume that we have any spare time whatsoever, and to behave accordingly."

The annual call-up of physically fit young Canadians General Crerar estimates at sixty to seventy thousand. He asks for no more than six months training (though no other country of the North Atlantic alliance has less than 12 months, and the tendency is to increase this to 18 and even 24 months). Then he would have the men posted to Reserve Army units, for two years part-time or summer training. Some of the trainees, he anticipates, would choose the Active Army as a career.

This, General Crerar believes, is "a scheme which will produce real military power, the actual employable military strength which we now need and will need until the Russian tide shows sign of receding . . ."

These are the views of perhaps the most highly qualified Canadian, and they gain all the more weight from the fact that as Chief of Staff and Army Commander General Crerar had the reputation of never basing his recommendations on any but military considerations, never stepping over the line into politics.

EISENHOWER ON TRAINING

"Train a man because he deserves it . . . We have sent men overseas without training, and there are more graves overseas for that reason than for any other I know of."

General Crerar believes, 1) that the next 12 to 18 months will be the most critical ones for the West, 2) that we simply cannot afford to waste any time, considering how long it will take us in any event just to carry through the preparations for training a new army, 3) that the Reserve Army in its present state is an illusory reserve and there is really nothing behind the small permanent force which we might have to commit to battle immediately, 4) that it is a crime to rush half-trained men into battle, and 5) that the voluntary system will not produce the men, is not fair, is not democratic, and we should therefore delay no longer in joining all of our associates in the North Atlantic Treaty by instituting National Selective Service.—*W.W.*

—Canadian Army

INDIVIDUAL *training takes another 6 months, after the camps are open, before men can be put in formations.*

PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

President of the Edmonton Burns' Club.

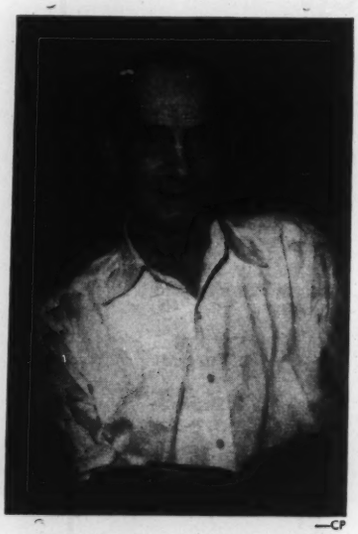
Highland games held annually, says Campbell, are of benefit to the community, while upholding the best traditions of clean sport and the Scottish character. Dancing, piping and field sports all prove beneficial, while the games carry out a practice introduced in Scotland 125 years ago and maintained ever since. — *T. A. Mansell.*

PAGING CANADA

■ Nineteen-year-old **Mrs. Paul Mari** and her doctor husband, both of Russian descent, arrived in Winnipeg just in time for their son to be born a Canadian. They landed in Canada with $30 after a dash by train, boat and air from Shanghai via Hong Kong. Dr. Mari is at present interning in a Winnipeg hospital. "Manitoba was one of the few provinces," he said, "which gave me any encouragement."

■ Canadian author **Thomas B. Costain,** 65, told the Empire Club in Toronto "that Canada has a great deal which must be preserved. Don't let this fever of expansion mount too far in your veins. . . Don't grow so fast that the Canadian type will be lost in a melting pot . . . Don't grow so much that it will be possible for the traditions and ideals of Canadianism to be swallowed up in political patterns under which you would not willingly live."

■ **John William Mactavish,** 62, a patient in Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital, Montreal, may be chief of Clan Mactavish, which has had no registered chief for 155 years. Winnipeg historian **Margaret Arnett MacLeod** had been asked by the Lord Lyon of Scotland, Sir Thomas Innes, to try to trace The Mactavish. If the former Winnipeg man's claim is substantiated, the formal procedure of installing him would be started at once.



—CP

FOUND: *The 24th Mactavish?*

In hospital, the man who is doubly a Mactavish—his mother was a McTavish — and who is probably "The Mactavish of Mactavish and Dunardty," said lack of funds and his arthritis might make his representation at the World Gathering of the Clans in Edinburgh this year impossible.

■ Author J. B. Priestley was in Toronto a week ago in connection with his forthcoming novel, "Festival at Farbridge" (British Book Service). By coincidence, two of his plays were in the Central Ontario regional festival, March 12-17. Directors James Dean and Howard Caine got some good tips "from the horse's mouth" so to speak. But Mr. Priestley balks at seeing his plays. Can't face them any more, he says.

—Jim Lynch

DEAN, *Priestley: A higher level*

Re drama festivals, he doubted their complete success unless all groups did the same play.

At a tea given for him by the CODL Executive, he spoke of the task of the theatre to create an "audience-collective personality." This he felt had lifted the theatre to a higher level than any recent form of entertainment. (For Priestley's views on Canada, see SN next week.)

■ The **RCMP** and the **FBI** have been exchanging anti-spy experts, **J. Edgar Hoover,** FBI Director, disclosed. "Since 1943," he said, "the FBI has had a special agent permanently assigned to the RCMP headquarters in Ottawa, and the RCMP has its representative stationed at the FBI headquarters in Washington." The two organizations have perfected a system which will leave saboteurs and espionage agents no place to hide in either country.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Rupert Ramsay, formerly Saskatchewan Progressive Conservative leader, has been named Secretary of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

DEATHS

John Charles Ross, former newspaperman and lifelong friend of the late PM Mackenzie King; in Toronto.

Dr. Robert Kerr Hodgson, 62, well-known Canadian horse-trainer and one-time outstanding rider; at his home in Oriole, Ont.

Percival S. McKergow, OBE, 68; in Vancouver. A member of a prominent Montreal family, he went to BC to retire; became Vancouver's first APR Director in 1942 and President of the BC Division of the Canadian Red Cross in 1945.

John Miller, 69, world authority on pedigreed livestock; at his farm at Ashburn, Ont.

Major Frederick William Torney, KC, ex-Mountie and Moose Jaw, Sask., magistrate; in Moose Jaw.

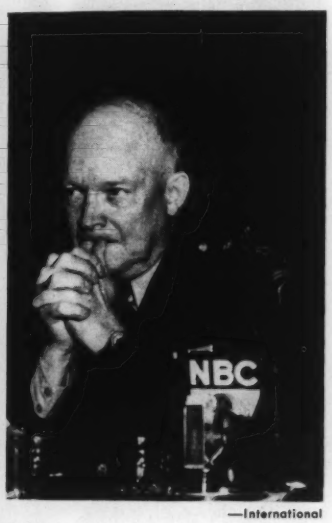
U.S. AFFAIRS

TALK IS NOW OF IKE ON EITHER SIDE

THE OPEN SEASON of speculation on the nominees for the presidential election of 1952 is now on.

The latest spurt stems from the acceptance by the required 36 states of the new amendment to the Constitution forbidding any president from serving more than two terms. Mr. Truman is specifically exempted from this prohibition. But there are many who believe that he will feel a certain moral sanction against running for office again.

It happens that just as the 22nd Amendment has created new uncertainty as to Mr. Truman's course, Senator Taft has revived the isolationist argument which split the Republican Party in Wendell Willkie's day and persisted through Dewey's



—International

IKE: *Does he see elephants or donkeys in his dreams? Does he dream?*

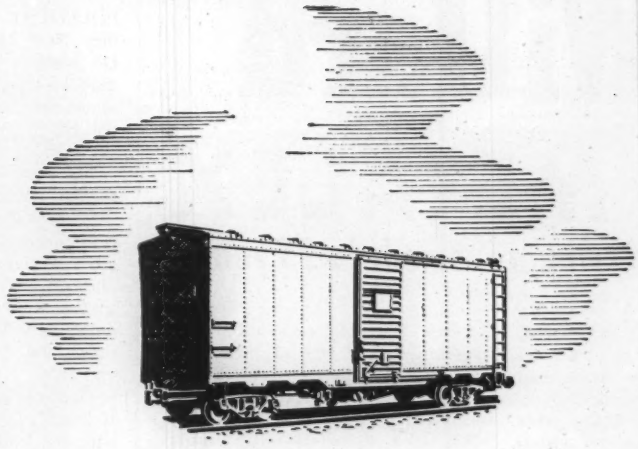
candidacies. And General Eisenhower, long cherished as the secret weapon of the Republicans against Truman for '52, has proven to be the stoutest bulwark of the Truman policy of defending Europe.

So now the Democrats have seized on Ike's coat-tails, as their best hope of staying in power against a tide which normally might be expected to carry them out in '52.

The reasoning is that while Eisenhower's domestic politics are so vague that no one can cite any real clue to them, he does believe to the bottom of his being in the need for American world leadership.

So the speculation runs that if it looks like Taft for the Republican nomination, Ike will accept the Democratic nomination to block him; and it is not forgotten that Truman once told Ike that if there was anything he wanted he would be glad to help him get it, including the presidency.

Altogether, it is an amazing situation, that a man should be presumed able to win the presidency easily on either ticket, and yet no one really knows whether he wants the job, or which party he prefers!—*W.W.*



Who loads the freight car?

The pulp and paper industry every day in the year loads a train ten miles in length. As the greatest industrial buyer of goods and services, pulp and paper stimulates and quickens every business in Canada.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

130 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-41

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

AURORA ONTARIO

ANNOUNCES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SECOND SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE SCHOLARSHIP OF THE VALUE OF $1000 PER YEAR

together with 5 other scholarships of $500 each. It is offered for open competition among boys in Grade IX or higher who wish to enter the School. Examination on 17th and 18th of May. Full particulars on request to The Headmaster, K. G. B. KETCHUM, B.A.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE POST OF

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

Duties will include teaching theory. Preference will be given to a string player. Starting salary $3,300.00 (Canadian). Further details supplied on request.

Applications should be sent to the Registrar, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada by April 15th, 1951.

Get 100% more protection against the No.1 battery killer with Willard METALEX

Greatest Battery improvement in 25 years!

Today OVERCHARGING is the No. 1 battery killer. More batteries are worn out from this one cause than from all other causes combined! Overcharging strikes directly at the grids—the lead-alloy framework which holds in place the current-producing active material. Overcharging *corrodes* the grids—*fractures* them—*destroys* their ability to retain active material—*destroys* their utility as current conductors.

But now METALEX—a new and vastly superior grid metal has been developed and perfected by Willard metallurgists specifically to combat damage by overcharging. And METALEX does so—stubbornly, effectively. METALEX provides a full 100% more protection against the No. 1 battery killer! METALEX l-e-n-g-t-h-e-n-s battery life. *Available exclusively in Willard Super Master Batteries!*

NEW **THE METALEX GRID** *with these plus features* **MAKES THE NEW WILLARD SUPER MASTER** Custom-built for today's driving conditions

NEW **IMPROVED SEALING COMPOUND FOR LONGER LIFE** Will neither crack in winter nor melt in summer. Withstands high under-the-hood temperatures.

NEW **IMPROVED CONTAINER FOR LONGER LIFE** New design—heavily reinforced at points of stress. Withstands high under-the-hood temperatures.

NEW **IMPROVED ACTIVE MATERIAL FOR QUICKER STARTS** So much more active that snap starts are assured—even in cars powered by new higher compression motors!

New Willard Super Master with METALEX

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

NOW, THE "BLACK PERIL"

Malan's Outbursts Raise Fear South Africa May Leave Both Commonwealth and UN

Cape Town.

POLITICAL observers here, now that they have had time to think about Dr. Malan's sensational "black peril" outburst last week-end, are inclined to believe that the statement was intended primarily for internal consumption.

Both this statement and his speech at the dinner attended by Patrick Gordon-Walker, British Minister for Commonwealth Relations, the previous week-end, in which he said action on the transfer of the protectorates to the Union could not be indefinitely delayed, were designed to reach the largest possible internal audiences.

One was in the form of an exclusive and possibly inspired interview with the leading Nationalist morning paper *Die Burger*. The other was broadcast to the whole country. Both dealt with themes which have greatest emotional appeal in this country. South African nationalism is highly susceptible to administration by another country of territories inside the Union.

Whites in this country can easily be led to fear progress by African peoples on the borders of the Union. It is difficult not to suspect that the raising of these issues at the present time is intended to divert the attention of the country from too close a scrutiny of the way internal affairs are going. The cost of living is rising steadily, producing much criticism of the Government. The theory of *apartheid* (racial segregation) still remains a theory, except for the application of such pin-pricking measures as tightening up the miscegenation laws and introducing segregation in post offices and railway stations.

Storm Brewing in Cape

A start has not yet been made on the Group Areas Act, keystone of *apartheid*. An unexpectedly large storm is brewing over the Colored Franchise Bill, which seeks to place the Colored voters of the Cape and Natal on a separate roll, and anxiety is developing over the state of the country's defences.

It has been pointed out that if Malan were seriously contemplating negotiations with Britain over the future constitution of the Commonwealth, and the transfer of the protectorates, (Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland) he would not—shrewd politician that he is—have chosen such a method as shouting from a public platform.

So far as is known here, he has never placed a formal demand for the protectorates before the British Government, and has never protested at a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting against Britain's now almost traditional policy of gradually giving self-government to colonial territories, such as the Gold Coast (see SN, Mar. 13).

I have heard the fear expressed that if Malan proposed to follow up his public statements by a direct demand to Britain (a) for the transfer of the protectorates, and (b) for some kind of guarantee for White supremacy in Central and East Africa

DR. MALAN *heading for a clash with Britain, isolation of So. Africa?*

to act as a *cordon sanitaire* around the Union, it is likely to lead to a headlong clash with Britain.

It is realized that Britain in her present way of thinking, is not likely to agree to either, thus leaving Malan with the choice of leaving the Commonwealth and retiring into isolation, or accepting with good grace the Africanization of Africa—which to Malan would be unthinkable.

But what is most feared here by thinking South Africans is that the present race policies, brought into the open by rabble-rousing speeches by Ministers, will cause such world condemnation that the Union will be forced anyway into isolation.

Already South Africa is trembling on the verge of leaving the United Nations. If she left the Commonwealth as well, isolation would be complete. There is no indication that that is what the Nationalist Government wants. Indeed, it could ill afford to do so at the present time.

—John Worrall, OFNS.

Hasty Denial

Two comrades were walking along a boulevard in Moscow.

"What is the difference between Stalin and a donkey?" asked one.

Before the other could reply, the joker was suddenly seized by the collar, and the voice of a secret police agent thundered at him: "All right, tell me what's the difference."

"No, no, no difference! No difference!" the man stammered, in hasty denial.

MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

A NUMBER of specialized records have come out recently that may make good additions to your collection:

SONGS OF NOEL COWARD. Never quite faded favorites *e.g.*, "I'll See You Again," "Someday I'll Find You," "Zigeuner," played by a concert orchestra under George Tzipane. Unfortunately, given the works by an ensemble, the songs reveal the playwright's paucity of melodic invention. Recording: excellent. *(Capitol—33—H161)*

TREASURE ISLAND — *Robert Louis Stevenson and Walt Disney*. The original star of the movie, Bobby Driscoll, plays the role of Jim Hawkins in this excellently edited playlet. The pirates' dialogue and the chattering parrot, the sound effects, music, etc. are all there. An attractive album complements this offering for young nippers. *(RCA—WY416—45.)*

PIANO CONCERTO FOR LEFT HAND; CONCERTO IN G MAJOR — *Ravel*. Here are two brilliantly conceived concerti by the late French composer in which he makes interesting use of wisps of Spanish themes, bold rhythms including syncopation, and the jazz idiom. The Left Hand work was composed for the one-armed Austrian artist Paul Wittgenstein. The work is much more than the novelty that one would expect. Jacqueline Blanchard at the piano and L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande conducted by Ernest Ansermet collaborate beautifully in the lovely lyrical veins and the brilliant climaxes. As for the gay themes and syncopated rhythms of the G Minor Concerto, played by pianist Nicole Henriot and the Paris Conservatory Orchestra, they are as sparkling and refreshing as a cool Collins on a hot day. *(London—33—LLP76.)*

MANFRED OVERTURE—*Schumann* and OVERTURE TO THE CONSECRATION OF THE HOUSE—*Beethoven*. Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra present a highly dramatic reading of the *Manfred*, a brilliantly forceful and sure interpretation of the *Consecration*. Recording: technically excellent but hard-bitten. *(Victor—33—LM6)*

CONCERTO NO. 3 IN C MINOR —*Beethoven*. We think that this immense opus is something more than the coarse-grained effort of pianist Wilhelm Backhaus and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Karl Bohm. The solo part is rendered with a dull responsiveness and technical prowess. The conductor extracts from the orchestra, however, unflagging artistry. Recording: excellent. *(London—33—LLP289.)*

IMPROMPTU

CANADA got its first taste of Benjamin Britten's unusual work "Let's Make an Opera" when a group of high-school students at York Memorial Collegiate in Toronto presented it last week. Since its first production at the Aldeburgh Festival of Arts and Music in 1949, it has been seen in London, St. Louis, Switzerland and New York. Because of its nature, subject and construction it has a special appeal and arouses controversy wherever it goes.

Its basic design is a rehearsal for an opera that a group of adults and children are putting on. The audience sees the backstage working of the show—the costuming, lighting and, of course, last minute crisis. The third act is the presentation itself. It's an audience participation show—a fact that proved unacceptable to Broadway's less extrovert playgoers—with various sounds and songs taken by the members.

Its successful presentation by the students — whose enthusiasm and spontaneity bore more weight with the fey Britten material than the lack of voice training detracted — has prompted the CBC to schedule it for School Broadcast presentation sometime in May.

You're "in clover" these four ways!

Somewhere in your community, chances are that invested life insurance dollars are benefiting you by helping to build urgently needed public works. One of these might be a new school, encouraging your boy or girl to be a better student.

It might be a modern highway, helping to relieve traffic congestion in your district. Life insurance dollars, invested for the future needs of policyholders, make it possible to build many such roads throughout the nation.

Perhaps a new industry has recently moved into your town, creating jobs for many people, maybe for *you*. If so, it may be one of the industries that life insurance dollars have helped to build or expand. Other life insurance dollars play a part in building power plants, water systems and many other useful projects.

Families, too, benefit by these investments, which help make it possible for Canada's 5 million policyholders to enjoy *double security* — income for later years and protection of loved ones *now*. Thus life insurance promotes progress and security throughout the nation.

The LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES in Canada
and their Representatives

WORKING FOR NATIONAL PROGRESS . . . BUILDING PERSONAL SECURITY

L-1350SN

GOOD DENTAL HEALTH

Dental authorities estimate that 98 per cent of our population suffer from some degree of tooth decay. Furthermore, dentists agree that the condition of the teeth and gums often has a direct effect upon general physical condition.

This is because the teeth are connected to other parts of the body through blood vessels, nerves, and tissues. Thus, infection in the teeth, if not checked, may spread throughout the system.

The maintenance of good dental health may help to prevent loss of teeth, and also to keep all-around health at a high level. Below are some safeguards most dentists recommend to help protect teeth and gums.

Protect the first teeth

By keeping the child's first teeth clean and free of decay, there is less likelihood of losing them prematurely and a better chance that permanent teeth will develop normally.

Authorities recommend periodic examinations beginning at age three. Sodium fluoride treatments, which help teeth resist decay, may also be given by your dentist.

Guard against teen-age decay

It is estimated that 95 out of every 100 high school children have some tooth decay. During teen years, teeth seem to be especially susceptible to cavities and eating too many sweets may contribute further to this condition.

Proper diet and regular dental care during these years may help to assure good dental and physical health throughout life.

Eat enough tooth-building foods

A diet rich in vitamins and minerals is one of the most important factors in building and maintaining sound teeth at all ages.

These elements are supplied by milk, meat, eggs, vegetables and fruits, bread and cereals, and fish liver oils. In addition, vigorous chewing of tough, crisp foods helps keep teeth and gums healthy.

Keep the teeth clean

The acids which cause decay are formed in the mouth soon after eating. Thus, to get the full benefit of the toothbrush, it should be used *after meals and especially before retiring*.

The dentist will be glad to advise you about the proper methods of keeping teeth clean.

Help protect the gums

Gum diseases affect about 80 per cent of the adult population. Frequently, such conditions are brought on by deposits of tartar which irritate the gums, and the infection may spread to other parts of the body.

By having the dentist treat infected gums early, it is usually possible to cure them and to prevent the spread of infection.

Visit the dentist regularly

Today, modern dental science has developed new measures to combat decay and has introduced improved methods to help control pain and infection.

Periodic visits to the dentist for cleansings, examinations, and necessary treatment are the best safeguards against serious conditions which may affect the teeth and the mouth.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
Home Office: New York
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Please send me a copy of your booklet, 31-T. "For Good Teeth."

Name.....
Street.....
City.....Prov.....

INTERMISSION

"Them was the Times"

by J. E. Middleton

"AFTER Passchendaele I had a pain in the neck, which was reasonable enough." The Old Man was talking, inspired by the return to the next desk of Morley (Structural Design) who had had his tonsils out and was still shaky.

All the engineers in the big drafting-room are specialists, so the senior man is not a boss, merely an elder comrade, addicted to conversation, or rather monologue. He is respected, of course, since he knows his stuff; (Transmission); at the same time he is often "a source of innocent merriment."

Peters (Transformers), got up, crossed the room and laid a dollar on Graydon's desk. "Sorry to interrupt," he said to the Old Man, "but I just lost a bet to this guy."

"Huh! On what?"

"Oh, a private matter."

It wasn't too private, for all the Office was smiling. Early that morning, before the Old Man had come in, Graydon had said, "A dollar, even, that Morley's tonsils will lead the Old Man straight to the First Great War."

"You're on," Peters had said. "Too broad a jump!"

"Where was I?" said the Elder Comrade, on a note of testiness.

"At Passchendaele, I believe," returned Peters, "having a pain in the neck."

Everybody laughed but the Old Man, who bent over his drawing-board for a full five minutes.

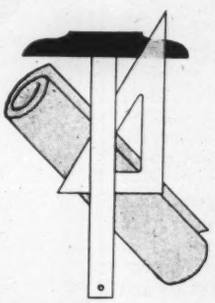
Cheering up, he resumed, "Quite an adventure, Morley. Doctors saying 'Yes, Mr. Morley,' 'Are you comfortable, Mr. Morley?' 'Just relax, Mr. Morley.' Nurses stroking the fevered brow! Phooey! Every convenience nowadays. Operation's a mere luxury.

"Me—I had a pain in the neck and was dumb enough to mention it to a corporal. Sick-parade before the M.O. He grunted, 'Probably teeth.' Sent me to the Base Hospital for a check-up. Hung around there for a week, sleeping and eating; a bit of okay after the trenches. Then one morning they shot me over to the Dental for an x-ray of my jaw. Nothing the matter with it.

"Then the Throat Officer, an English guy with a lantern on his forehead! I sure gave him some entertainment! He muttered 'My word' and 'By Jove' a couple of times. Then after poking about for a while—with a spade—he said, "Terrible condition. I'm reporting you to Surgery for a tonsillectomy.' There was a four-dollar word for a full private!

"I go back to the ward for four days; meals better than ever; pain all gone. Palled up with a gunner from Saskatoon, spotted for tonsils like me, and a good cribbage player. Okay! We were hoping they had forgotten us. In the Assembly Hall one night for the movies an orderly tagged us. 'You two get over to the infirmary. You're booked for ten o'clock tomorrow.'

"Next morning, no breakfast! Ten o'clock; eleven o'clock, twelve o'clock; still nothing doing.



"Two o'clock and they came for the gunner; and I had a good hand too. They bounced both of us into bed and reached for the needle. I saw them loading my pal on the stretcher-cart and then had a bit of shut-eye. After a while they came for me. At the elevator we met the gunner coming back and I got a side-glance at him. Boy! He didn't look a bit good! I've seen dead Germans with more color.

"Well, I woke up next morning plenty sorry for myself. They had shifted the gunner and I never did see the guy again. 'Is he dead?' I asked the ward-orderly.

"'Hell, no!' he said. 'Shut up and ease your throat.' Look, Morley, how long did they keep you at St. Michael's? Friday to Wednesday? Huh! Pretty soft! On the second day, and my throat still bleeding a bit, off and on, they sent me back to my unit for light duty. Before the week was out I was back in the line—with a pain in the neck as usual. Medical Science is a wonderful thing."

Epitaph For a Multi-millionaire

HE WHO *had squeezed his rivals dry*
Received a retribution awful:
A safe fell, twenty storeys high,
And squeezed him flatter than a waffle.

J.E.P.

THEATRE

REGIONAL FESTIVALS

THE REGIONAL drama festivals are rolling along. Adjudicator Robert Newton has seen the Maritimes, both Quebec regionals, and is now doing Ontario. Newfoundland had hoped to be in the Dominion Festival this year but decided against it. They will run their own again (their first was last spring), and may send representation to the finals in London.

The Telegraph-Herald of Saint John, NB, spoke of Mr. Newton as "a friendly and unassuming Englishman with a knowledge of good theatre." And for those interested in Adjudicator Newton's own "good theatre" criterion: "Sincerity of acting and production . . .emotional truth of the performance . . . and the manner in which the play gets over to the audience."

KAY MacINTOSH

This year — as last — only full-length plays are eligible for invitation to the finals. The Maritimes stacked up six chances. Four full length plays were entered in NB, including a Canadian-written one; one each in PEI and NS.

The full-length Canadian play, written by Don Murray of St. Stephen, NB, is also eligible for the Sir Barry Jackson Challenge Trophy. This is the award for the best presentation in the Regional Festivals of a Canadian-written play: includes short as well as full-length plays. With this in mind, NB entered a Canadian 1-acter and NS, three. And in Montreal, Mr. Newton saw two Canadian 1-acter premières and the full-length, "The Bridge" (radio adapted recently), by Joseph Schull.

Interesting highlight in the NB regional: two entries of "The Glass Menagerie"—one by the Little Theatre Guild of Moncton and the festival-winning presentation by the Theatre Guild of Saint John, directed by William Stewart. Said Mr. Newton of the latter production: "A wonderful job of work, particularly in the first act [there are only two]." A second honor fell to this group, too. Their Jene Wood, as Amanda, won the best actress award for "the sincerity of her performance."

For "sustaining the mood of the role right through from beginning to end," George Stark was named the best actor. George played in Mount Allison University's presentation of "The Lampshade," a 1-acter by W. S. Milne of Toronto. This isn't George's first tilt with the DDF. He directed the University's "Emperor Jones" which won an invitation to the 1949 finals in Toronto.

In PEI, the Charlottetown Theatre Guild presented "Papa is All," directed by Vera Millar. The acting, said Mr. Newton, was clearcut and confident, easy in the comedy moments and pleasantly put over. Best actress was Esther Pletch who gave an "excellent" performance as Mama. Mrs. Pletch is another finalist; was in the Charlottetown play that went to Ottawa in 1937. Best actor was Arthur MacLean whose characterization

—L. M. Harrison

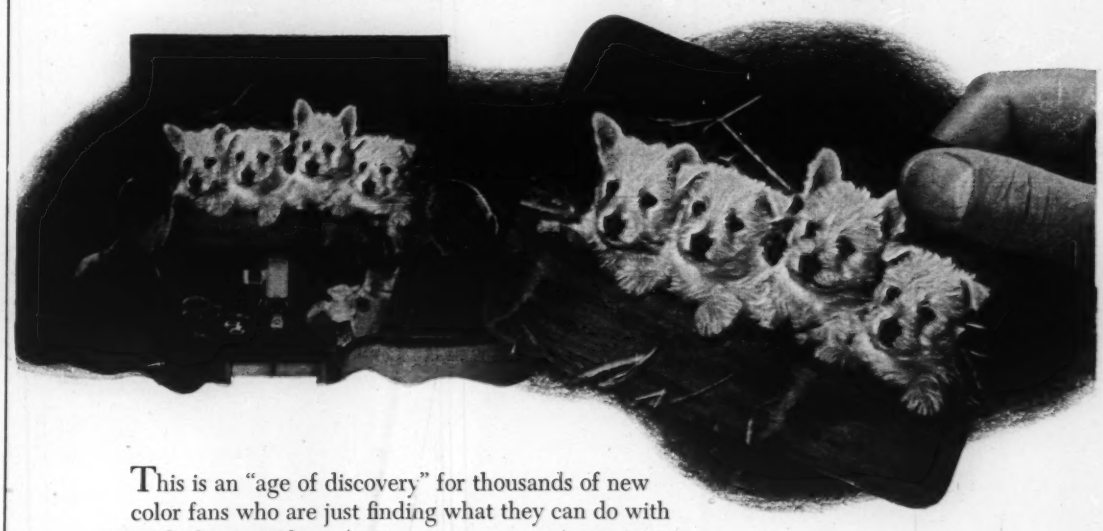
NEW BRUNSWICK: *Best actress, Jene Wood; best actor, George Stark.*

Double Reward

is yours with Kodachrome Film in your miniature camera

(1) Brilliant screen projection
of your Kodachrome pictures finished as color slides without extra charge

(2) Gorgeous Kodachrome Prints
made to order . . . in the reasonably priced 2X size shown, or in larger sizes



This is an "age of discovery" for thousands of new color fans who are just finding what they can do with Kodachrome Film in a miniature camera. Any miniature with f/6.3 lens or better gets the pictures. Your "first attempt" will show you how easy they are to take, how gorgeous the color.
Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto

Superb color camera, only $34.
Let your Kodak dealer show you the Kodak Pony 828 Camera . . . its fine f/4.5 Lumenized lens for rich, brilliant color . . . 1/200-second flash shutter with simplified exposure settings. With "Pony 828" and a Kodaslide Projector ($42.25 up) you're equipped for Kodachrome photography. Or if you prefer projector and screen combined, see the new Kodaslide Table Viewer 4X, $74.

Prices subject to change without notice. Consult your dealer.

Kodak
TRADE-MARK

—Richard Arless

MONTREAL *winners: Guy Hoffman (l), Beatrice Picard, Lenore Osborne, and Dimitrius Codounis.* ←

of Jake was "almost too good for a comedy." It was Arthur's first appearance with the group.

While "Accent on Youth" by the Halifax Theatre Arts Guild will be eligible for invitation to Ottawa, it did not compete for the NS regional award, given by one of its members. This was won by the New Glasgow Theatre Guild for its presentation of the Canadian 1-acter, "Still Stands the House," by Gwen Pharis Ringwood of Edmonton. The group also won a second award. Their Kay MacIntosh was declared best actress in the Festival. Mrs. MacIntosh is a housewife with three small sons; was playing her first role, although she has directed several plays.

The best actor award went to Robin MacNeill of Ottawa, a student at Dalhousie University—for his role in "Accent on Youth."

In the Eastern Quebec regional, two French plays and one English entry gave Mr. Newton his first taste of bilingual theatre. The winning play was an adaptation of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," directed by Gerard Robert and presented by *Les Compagnons de Notre Dame* of Three Rivers. "A magnificent success," said Mr. Newton. Again the best actress award went to the winning group — to Philomene Moreau for her role of the Doctor's wife. Miss Moreau "built up her scenes and was magnificent in the last scene where she greets her daughter-in-law in the other world."

ESTHER PLETCH

The best actor award was given to Marc Brosseau, who was complimented on his flair for buffoonery and exaggerated gestures. Mr. Brosseau is a member of the other competing French group, *Les Comediens de Québec.* A fourth local award went to Rosemary Cannon for her "magnificent" stage set in the Quebec Art Theatre's "Ladies in Retirement."

ARTHUR MacLEAN

The Western Quebec regional was equally divided, with three English and three French entries. The award for the best presentation went to *Les Compagnons de St. Laurent* for their "Les Gueux au Paradis" which Newton said was "very clearly done and the characters well contrasted." Their Guy Hoffman captured the best actor award. Trinity Players won two awards, too. "The Bridge" was declared the best production in the alternate language to the winner and their Lenore Osborne won the best English actress award.

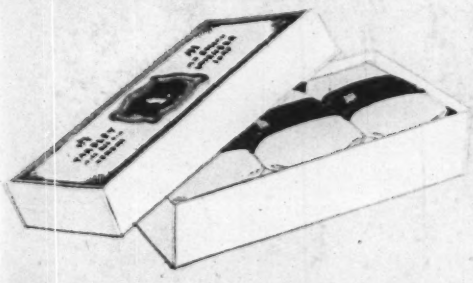
Oddly, it wasn't the full-length, "The Bridge," which won the award for the best production of a Canadian play. This went to Yvette Naubert's 1-acter, "Ames Captives"—entered by the new French Montreal Repertory Theatre. Also in this production was the best French actress—Beatrice Picard.

The award for the best English actor went to Dimitrius Codounis—in the arena production of Pirandello's "Naked" by the Arena Wing of the McGill Players' Club. And an award for the best decor was won by *Le Trait-d'Union* for their "Le Misanthrope" set.

Best buy Because . . .
there is a subtle and distinctive thrill in owning the best.
The beauty of its Sheraton Serpentine design is in keeping with the magnificent "Polyphonic" tone fidelity of the Windermere by Westinghouse.
Naturally it has everything . . . short-wave . . . genuine Armstrong FM . . . and three-speed automatic intermix record-changer that plays every type of record you can buy,
Custom craft
THE Windermere
You can be SURE . . . if it's Westinghouse!
Model RA-1002
Radio-Phonograph
Custom-Craft cabinet in walnut, mahogany or blonde mahogany.
See and hear it at your Westinghouse dealer's.
'Westinghouse Presents' JOHN FISHER and THE DON WRIGHT CHORUS Sunday Evenings at 10.30 E.S.T. Dominion Network
12M1004
ROASTER
HANDVAC
LAUNDROMAT
CLOTHES DRYER
WASHER
WATER HEATER
RANGE
REFRIGERATOR
TELEVISION
MIXER
TOASTER
IRON
CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED • HAMILTON, CANADA

Be Lovely with Lavender . . .

Yardley English Lavender is a subtle creation of Lavender and other rare and precious oils . . . blended into the masterpiece in fragrance. You can enjoy Yardley Lavender as freely as a Toilet Water—yet gain the poise you would seek from a Perfume. To enhance your charm, choose this note of gracious informality—be lovely with Lavender. Yardley English Lavender from $1.25



Lavender Toilet Soap 50c a tablet
Box of 3 tablets $1.50

Lavender Dusting Powder $1.75

YARDLEY
ENGLISH
LAVENDER

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

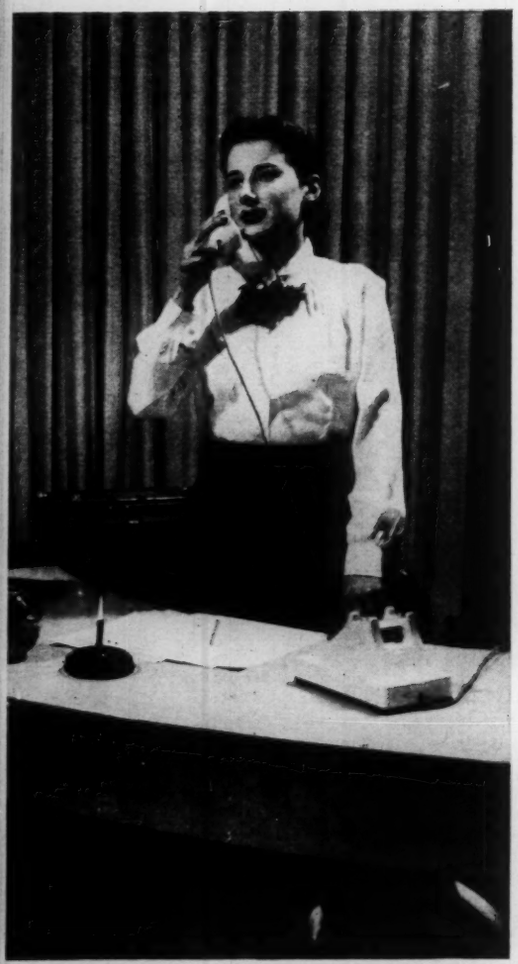
APPLICATION FORM *is not just so much red tape. It reminds interviewer who you are, what you are like. It should be filled out with care.*

INCORRECT: *Mother's little girl couldn't go along to apply for her first job by herself. Result, mother takes over the interview while daughter quivers like a scared little rabbit. The interview is just a waste of Miss Truscott's time.*

—CIL

. . . And Don't Bring Your Mother

by Betty Styran



IDEAL *of every would-be career girl; what some don't realize is that the girl behind the polished desk got there via jobs that didn't have glamour.*

SO YOU'RE looking for a job! Your education is completed. You are eager for the big adventure. New faces . . . a wonderful new independence . . . and horizons unlimited. But first you have to *look* for that all-important job.

Then take the advice of an expert—a few suggestions from a woman who listens to the hopes and ambitions of thousands of would-be career girls. Saskatoon-born Gertrude Truscott came East in 1941, armed with experience in radio and secretarial work, a BA degree and a CA and that special brand of Western determination that decided her to buy just a one-way ticket East. Today she is supervisor of female employment and personnel for Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal.

Because her position is with one of Canada's larger companies and in Canada's biggest city, young girls from all parts of the country find their way to Miss Truscott's office.

The business of applying for a position isn't really as terrifying as many girls fear, says Miss Truscott with a friendliness that is typical of her. But, as with everything else, there are correct and incorrect ways of going about it.

Since the first impression the interviewer will have of you is a visual one, the importance of appearance can't be over-estimated. That doesn't mean you have to be a Grade A glamour gal, but you do have to be clean, neat and dressed in good taste.

The lesson of good grooming can't be gone over often enough. It may be hard to believe but Miss Truscott says there are still girls who show up for interviews with their hair in pin-curls, half-hidden under a 'kerchief. Gum-chewing is another of the most common faults of the girl applying for a job.

Details of appearance should be checked scrupulously before embarking on the all-important interview. Is your hair neat and tidy? (Elaborate coiffures are taboo.) Nails clean and well-groomed? Make-up natural looking rather than theatrical? If you can answer "yes" to all of these you're off to a good start.

About clothes: they don't have to be expensive or new, according to Miss Truscott. But they must be crisp and fresh looking. Plain tailored clothes always have a business-like appearance. Suits, skirts and blouses, or softly tailored dresses are all acceptable. Accessories, such as shoes, gloves, hat and handbags, too, should have a trim

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

OVERDRESSED: *She spoils her chances right from the start by lack of simple, good taste.*

GERTRUDE TRUSCOTT: *She is the person who shrewdly assesses CIL job applicants.*

POISED *and calm, she has come equipped with school work records or recommendations.*

my love
my love
my love
my love
my love
Give My Love for Easter

Women of the Week:

High Style in Kitchener

by Bill Cockman

WHEN Angela Lang of Kitchener forsook society for a partnership in a dress shop, friends gave her six months and a nervous breakdown.

Now, 12 years later, she is richer in living, happier and completely satisfied with her venture. More than that, she is farther from a breakdown than when she was idle.

ANGELA LANG

The energetic Mrs. Lang was born Angela Kelly in Albany, NY, 54 busy years ago. At Sacred Heart Convent in Albany, she became attached to two Lang sisters from Kitchener, Ont. When she met their brother, Reinhold, she became attached to him, too —for life!

Married at 18, she joined Ontario's distinguished Lang family and settled down to raise a family of six interesting daughters. That finished, she grew restless in the social whirl and looked about for an outlet for her surplus energy. Which is considerable.

In her family's public appearances, her daughters' and her own fashions were usually cause for favorable comment. As far away as Ottawa, women would ask admiringly, "Who makes your clothes?"

The credit went to her dressmaker, Magdalena Snyder of Kitchener, who worked quietly in her home charging unpretentious prices for top-drawer work.

She saw merit in Mrs. Lang's idea of a dress shop. Mr. Lang, recognizing his wife's need for activity, saw merit in it too. He gave her the $2,500 she asked for.

The new partners combined their names to Magda-Lang, Inc. They spent the first $1,700 of their loan for an imported Prince of Wales rug. It gave quite an air to their still empty shop in a far-away corner of the Dunker Building's fourth floor on Kitchener's King Street.

When a few hundred dollars more were spent for fixtures, little money remained in the bank to buy their first stock.

Inexperienced in wholesale buying, the partners went to Toronto but found little help from established dress shops which tactfully but firmly withheld the source of their supplies.

They drove out to Spadina Avenue, found an intersection with a clothing building on each corner and selected the Darling Building "because it was the tallest."

"Louis Berger makes the most expensive dresses in this building," the elevator man told them.

Mr. Berger was sympathetic and helpful. He sold them 15 dresses—for cash. The two returned home, sold the dresses, doubled their investment and went back for more. On the third trip, Mr. Berger extended credit and Magda-Lang, Inc. was able to buy from other wholesalers and extend the stock.

TODAY, the partners laugh at this naïve beginning. They also acknowledge that help of Canadian designers and manufacturers . . . whom they patronize exclusively . . . put them where they are today.

In their first three years of business, they achieved what they set out to do. But their shop was hard to find and business was far from brisk. Then they rented on the street level on Frederick Street.

There, Magda took complete charge of the busy work-room while Mrs. Lang stayed out front to do the buying and public relations chores.

They grossed $18,000 the first year, have since multiplied that figure more than six times over. They increased their dressmakers to 10, added five salesgirls and two secretaries. The secretaries handle appointments and a lengthy list of charge accounts.

Magda's dressmaking and Angela Lang's salesmanship have reached into lush places. On their delivery rack, recently, a two-piece ensemble for someone going south hung beside a formal dress for Anna Kaskas, former Metropolitan contralto now on the concert stage.

There were other suits and dresses bearing shipping labels for New Zealand, Switzerland, France and England.

ON an average of one day a week, Mrs. Lang makes a buying trip to Toronto. She rises and shines at 4 a.m., catches the 5.14 to the city, puts in a whirlwind day and is back by seven for evening dinner with her husband.

An expansion program at Mutual Life head office at Waterloo has just swallowed the Lang's big home next door. They are living in a swank apartment until they rebuild.

"Ang," as her husband calls her, regularly attends fashion shows and openings in Canada's fashion centres, New York and—when she is in Europe—Paris.

Back from a European trip (she has flown but prefers "the fun aboard ship") she is in demand as a dinner and platform speaker.

On top of all that, she was for two years, liaison officer at the United Nations for the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Canada. She interviewed and reported on many of the "greats" at Lake Success.

As the front office of Magda-Lang, Inc., the personable and energetic Angela Lang dresses well and frequently. It can never be said of her, "Oh, she wore that dress four months ago."

This is particularly true of her public speaking engagements. Audiences have come to expect a somewhat dramatic appearance. And Angela Lang is not one to disappoint her audiences.

. . . Don't Bring Mother

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

look about them, even if they aren't of the most costly leather or material.

And one word of caution from the woman whose daily work is interviewing girls: beware of too much jewellery! One or two pieces may complement your costume, but remember most employers aren't looking for gypsies.

"You can't help but be favorably impressed in those first few minutes if the girl in front of you is obviously making the most of her personal appearance," says the personnel supervisor. "Chances are if she is meticulous about herself it is a good indication of her approach to business as well."

"Nervousness is to be expected," says Miss Truscott, sympathetically. "We are all human. Just try to make an effort to appear calm and self-possessed. Answer questions freely and frankly. An interested manner, a pleasant smile and approach, an evidence of a desire to please are definite assets."

BESIDES the factual results obtained from an interview, other qualities judged by the interviewer are the applicant's

—manner of approach and poise
—ability to express herself
—mental alertness
—keenness and enthusiasm towards her interests and the job in question
—personality and ability to get along with others
—willingness to work
—sense of responsibility and stability

These same personal qualifications are demanded in any position for true success.

On one point Miss Truscott is emphatic. "Don't bring your mother, sister or friend along for the interview! The interviewer wants to talk to *you*, to form opinions as to your abilities. She is not interested in having another person there to listen, or to sing your praises."

If asked to complete an application form, don't take the attitude that the questions asked are a lot of nonsense. Answer every question, or at least indicate that you have given it consideration. The record you leave in the employment office will be the means of getting you a call, if there is a position to be filled. You may make a wonderful impression on an interviewer, but she can't possibly remember all you tell her. Put it on the application form.

PRACTICE and tradition have made the photograph a part of the application for employment in Canadian Industries Limited. In cases where it is requested the applicant should try to provide one. While a photograph alone certainly won't serve to get a girl a position, it does recall the personality of the applicant, when applications are being reviewed for positions that have become vacant.

It is often said that if you once have a good job you are constantly receiving offers of others. But if you have no job, then it is next-door to impossible to get one. Should you tell an interviewer your problem, if you have been job-hunting for a long time?

Miss Truscott's answer to that is an emphatic, "Never under any circumstances, try to get a job by telling a hard luck story."

The sob story gives the impression of a lack of dignity on the part of the job-seeker. Tell your story briefly and with honesty and dignity. An interviewer will be sympathetic regarding your need for a job, says Miss Truscott but the position will only be yours if you are the person best qualified to fill it.

Liberal Ladies

—CP

THREE *well-known members of the Liberal party talk politics. Get-together followed a luncheon during annual meeting of the Advisory Council, National Liberal Federation. The Prime Minister's wife was guest-of-honor. On Mrs. St. Laurent's right is Mrs. W. T. O'Regan of Ottawa, Pres. Nat'l. Fed. of Liberal Women.* (L.) *Vice-Pres. Mrs. C. J. Embree, Halifax.*

Fashion:

Without Season

THE dresses Eaton's buyer bought in Paris nearly did not arrive here in time for the big fashion show. Day before the opening performance they were still in Iceland, grounded because of the weather. But they arrived the morning of the show, were hustled through Customs and hastily fitted on the models in time to be paraded down the long runway before the capacity opening day audience. Among the arrivals . . . Christian Dior's cocoa colored evening dress of shantung taffeta, swept back in the 1880 manner, and magnificently garnished with white braid, sequins and embroidery picked out in rhinestones. Shoulders are wreathed in a cloud of cocoa-colored tulle.

Also from Monsieur Dior—and what a busy man he must be!—a short accordion pleated evening dress made from silk print that looks as though it had been fashioned from thousands of bronze butterfly wings.

There was a sense of timelessness to the entire show—a feeling that, instead of being keyed to the spring or summer season, the clothes being shown would have a place in the smart woman's scheme of things twelve months of the year.

In the suit department even those of classic tailored manners take on feminine airs via stoles, unusual sleeve treatments, deep cut necklines, skirts that are arrow-slim but easy of movement because of their strategically placed pleats. A blue wool ottoman suit, a Balenciaga, is endowed with unusual shoulder interest by means of a diamond shape inlaid over the shoulder. Variety of coat fabrics ranges from kitten-soft fleece to stiff elegant silks.

Colored movies afforded a wonderfully detailed close-up of hats from top-drawer Paris houses such as Suzy, St. Cyr, Paulette, Albouey. As the hats appeared in the movie the hat and model "in person" were spotlighted at the side of the screen. Most of the hats, to quote commentator Dora Matthews, are "little, level, lovely and forward," and many had romantic looking back drapery of lace or chiffon veiling. Accessories too — handbags, flowers, jewellery—were shown via colored movie close-up, with what must surely be the most beautiful pair of feminine hands in Canada in a starring role.

Models wore make-up by Helena Rubinstein.

Brain-Teaser:

A Spot of Green

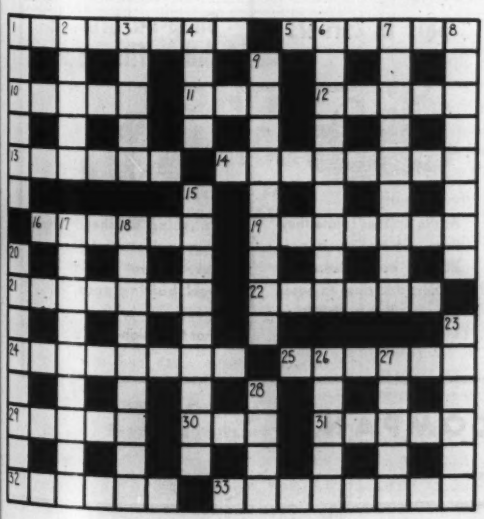
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Not genuine hard stuff for St. Patrick's Day. (8)
5. A little credit to tide over may make a good balance. (6)
10 and 18. Abraham's shortly starting a long run! (5,5,4)
11. R., but not for Regina. (3)
12. It takes fungus to produce that special taste. (5)
13. Green overcoat? (6)
14. Strangely enough, after being closed, rest is disturbed. (8)
16. This goes a long way in a meal. (6)
19. A mouth-piece of bridle and a morsel, in your pocket? (7)
21. Choirs get little money in England. (7)
22. A lecture and a picture do. (6)
24. Concerning that morning-after-head feeling. (8)
25 and 31. Telling Ireland where to go? (4,2,5)
29. Native I mixed with in 25. (5)
30. Take at least one on a sight-seeing tour! (3)
31. See 25.
32 and 3. U.S.S.R. beat 'ell out of 'em. (for going to Monte Carlo, perhaps). (6, 5)
33. Are pills made up in a C.P.R. hotel? (8)

DOWN

1. Close up of a pulse. (4, 2)
2. A girl in wrong. (5)
3. See 32.
4. In Ireland this may pop out of 1 across when genuine. (4)
6. Drive in Ireland. (5, 4)
7. No man. (9)
8. Trews, when tartan. (8)
9. Wodehouse described a shortage of cash as "anaemia of the ....." (9)
15. Green saps the traveller. (9)
17. Red port is heavenly! (9)
18. See 10.
20. It will admit you by turn. (4-4)
23. Member of the underground whose honeycombs don't produce honey. (6)
26. A rising man. (5)
27. Approaches a listener in the Maritimes. (5)
28. Common to Lugosi and Bartok. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

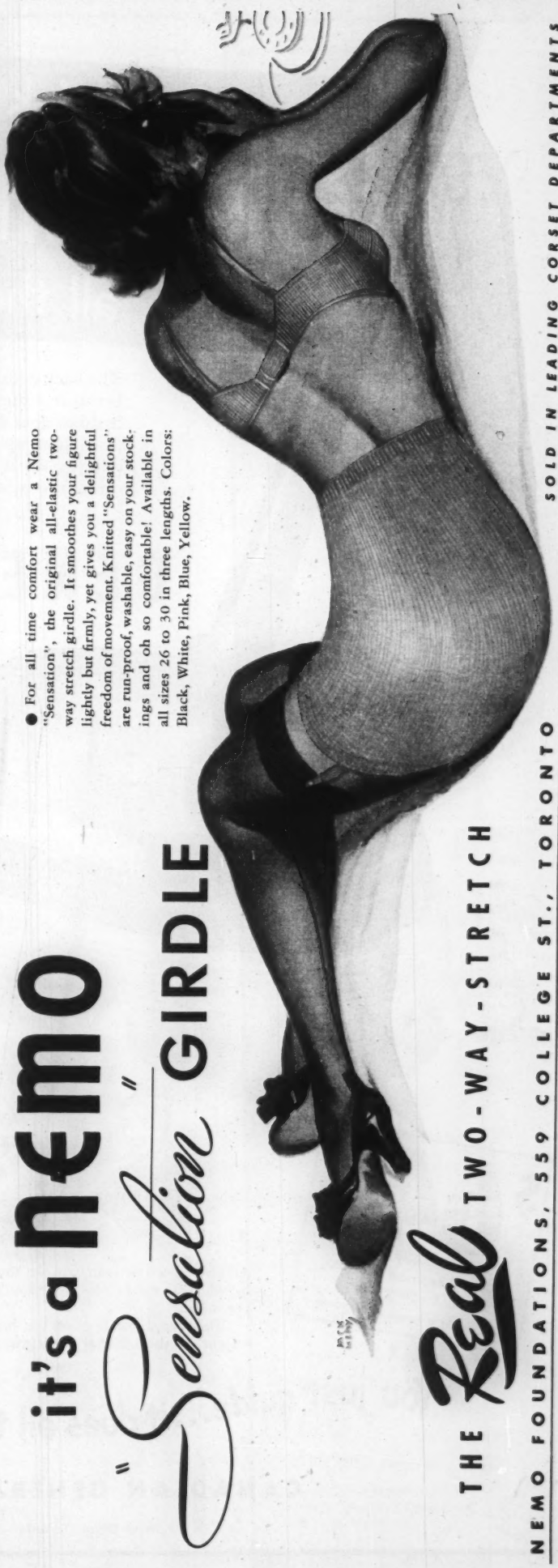
ACROSS

1. Jean-Paul Sartre
8. Fridolin
9. Limits
10. Brats
11. Cross-eyed
13. Terrible
15. Assets
16. Object
18. Pretends
20. Mopping up
21. Atoll
24. Adjoin
25. Ice packs
26. Gratien Gélinas

DOWN

1. Juror
2. Auditor
3. Pelt
4. Unnerve
5. Salt-shaker
6. Rompers
7. Retreated
12. Abstinence
14. Embroider
17. Exploit
18. Pruning
19. Entrain
22. Lakes
23. Teal

(140)



it's a nemo "Sensation" GIRDLE

● For all time comfort wear a Nemo "Sensation", the original all-elastic two-way stretch girdle. It smoothes your figure lightly but firmly, yet gives you a delightful freedom of movement. Knitted "Sensations" are run-proof, washable, easy on your stockings and oh so comfortable! Available in all sizes 26 to 30 in three lengths. Colors: Black, White, Pink, Blue, Yellow.

THE Real TWO-WAY-STRETCH

NEMO FOUNDATIONS, 559 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO

SOLD IN LEADING CORSET DEPARTMENTS

It's no trick at all to have Gleaming Floors all the time —

The back-breaking job of polishing floors by hand or with a clumsy, weighted brush is a thing of the past! The G-E Floor Polisher with counter-rotating brushes does a speedy, gleaming job on hardwood, linoleum, and tile floors . . . right up to the baseboard, deep into corners, and close to furniture. All you do is guide it over your floors and the two, fast-moving brushes do all the work. Ask your G-E dealer to demonstrate this great new polisher.

GENERAL ELECTRIC FLOOR POLISHER

Brushes are flat on the floor

All the Weight is on the Brushes

Easy to *USE*

Because the two brushes rotate in opposite directions one exactly counterbalances the other. Eliminates tendency to "run away" which is common in single brush machines.

Light to carry

Weighing 16 pounds, it is light enough to be carried easily from room to room . . . yet heavy enough to do a lovely polishing job.

Gets in corners

As the brushes rotate they flare out making it possible to polish deep into corners and close to baseboards, heavy furniture and rugs.

Snap-on brushes and buffing pads

Polishing brushes have finger pull attachments for easy removal . . . lamb's wool buffing pads that snap on to brushes—give that final high-gloss finish.

$64.50

Complete with 2 polishing brushes and 2 lamb's wool buffing pads.

Price subject to change without notice.

Here's why the* G-E POLISHER *is so quick

Two 5½-inch brushes are flat on the floor and the full weight of the machine — 16 pounds—is on the brushes. An electric motor eliminates all the back-breaking labour by whirling the bristles over the floor at 600 revolutions per minute.

This rapid rotation of the bristles with 16 pounds weight on them makes floors gleam in a hurry.

You just guide... it does all the work

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
LIMITED
Head Office: Toronto — Sales Offices from Coast to Coast

Concerning Food:

Your Easter Buffet

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

MOST of the preparation for this Easter buffet supper is day-before.

Raw relishes Pickles Olives
Swedish Meat Balls Curried Rice
Cold Sliced Ham
Jellied Beet Mould Mayonnaise
Green Salad French Dressing
Buttered Rye and French Bread
Apricot Delight
Salted Almonds Coffee

This supper is planned for 12 people. The ham is the fully-cooked variety which can be glazed and garnished for picture-pretty effect on the buffet table.

Swedish Meat Balls

1 lb. round steak
1 lb. veal
1 lb. pork

Have your butcher grind the meats together two or three times.

4 slices bread
¾ cup milk
1 medium onion grated
1 clove garlic mashed fine (optional)
2 tsps. salt
⅛ tsp. nutmeg
⅛ tsp. allspice
¼ tsp. black pepper
2 eggs, slightly beaten

In a large mixing bowl crumble bread and add milk. Stir to blend until it is a paste-like consistency. Add ground meats, onion, garlic, seasonings and eggs. Stir with wooden spoon until mixture is stiff.

Dip out rounded teaspoonfuls and roll between hands into 1" balls. Set on wax paper to dry out for ½ hour.

Heat enough shortening in heavy frying pan to have about ½-inch deep. Brown meat balls. Remove and keep warm while frying the rest. When all are browned make gravy by pouring off all but 4 tablespoons hot fat. Blend in 4 tablespoons flour and add 3 cups hot water and 3 bouillon cubes (dissolved in the water). Stir until thickened. Season to taste. Add meat balls and simmer 30 minutes. Refrigerate until needed. Reheat in double boiler or covered casserole in 300°F oven. Yield: 80 1-inch meat balls.

Apricot Delight

2/3 cup butter
2½ cups powdered sugar
4 egg yolks

Cream butter with powdered sugar thoroughly in top part of double boiler, add egg yolks. Set over hot water and add

1½ cups cooked, sieved apricots (dried)
2 cups crushed vanilla wafers
1 tsp. lemon extract
1 tbsp. vanilla extract

Cook this mixture until it thickens and is smooth. Soak 1 envelope gelatine in ¼ cup cold water and set over hot water to dissolve. Stir into apricot mixture and let cool. Beat 2 cups heavy cream until stiff and fold into mixture until well blended.

Grease a 10-inch mould or spring form pan with butter. Line with split lady fingers. Pile in apricot mixture and refrigerate for 24 hours. When ready to serve unmould, garnish with border of sweetened whipped cream and slivered blanched almonds. Serve with additional whipped cream. Yield: 12 servings.

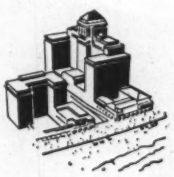
Note—Use less sugar (about ½ cup) if canned or fresh cooked apricots are used.

STEAL A MARCH ON SPRING!

What could be cozier than living lazily in our sun-drenched deck chairs or strolling the salt-sprayed Boardwalk! And there's horseback riding on the beach sand, golf, squash, dancing and entertainment, movies, television, salt-water baths, a cocktail lounge.

Good food, too—from breakfast in bed, if you wish, until dinner at eight in the distinguished Peacock Inn.

Reserve your colorful room—overlooking the blue Atlantic Ocean—now.



Canadian Offices:
Suite 2224, 44 King Street West
Toronto, Ont.
Telephone: Plaza 4636
Call your local travel agent or write direct

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
The Boardwalk's newest and most distinguished hotel
Operated by Atlantic City's oldest hotel firm
LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
61 years in the hotel business

NOTE. *U.S. dollars for travel now available.*

CHINA LONG CUCUMBER

UNEXCELLED FOR CRISPNESS, FLAVOR

A remarkable Cucumber that grows up to 2 feet long and only 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Smooth, deep green, few spines, flesh white, solid, crisp. Nearest seedless of any variety we know. Vigorous grower even under adverse conditions. As China Long produces few seeds the supply is short. Order early. Pkt 10¢; oz 40¢ postpaid.

FREE — Our Big 1951 Seed and Nursery Book

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT.

JOAN RIGBY

104

104 BLOOR ST. WEST

Dresses Suits Coats

Accessories

also

UPTOWN *JAEGER* DEPARTMENT

Bridal Department, KI. 9549 — Accessory Department MI. 7636

Store, MI. 4969

Hours: 9 to 5.30, including Saturday

FLY 1000 ROUTES AROUND THE WORLD

B·O·A·C

Only B·O·A·C flies Stratocruisers exclusively—Montreal-London AT LOWEST WINTER RATES*

On every flight you fly in Speedbird Stratocruisers — the world's largest, fastest airliners! It's de luxe service all the way — and no extra fare to pay!

**in accordance with official tariffs*

Round-Trip Bargain! Save 26%

$500.70

Montreal-London *and return!*

ONLY B·O·A·C GIVES YOU ALL THREE!

- Traditional British service
- Finest Speedbird equipment
- 31 years' flying experience

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Reservations through your travel agent or call BOAC at Montreal—Laurentien Hotel, Tel: LAncaster 4212
Toronto—32 King St., W., Tel: EMpire 3-4323

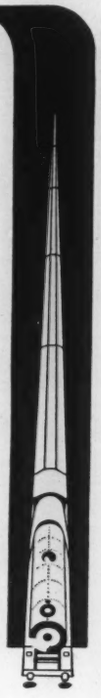
Have YOU secured YOUR BRITISH Travel Requirements?

If not, don't delay. Every one of these British Railways services may be arranged here, before you leave. Convenient and economical.

- **RAIL** tickets and reservations. *Be sure to purchase* **MILEAGE COUPONS,** *at savings up to* 32% for go-as-you-please travel (Coupons NOT obtainable in the British Isles.)
- Delightful **SIGHTSEEING TRIPS** and **TOURS** by rail, motor coach, steamer.
- **CHANNEL STEAMER SERVICES** — direct links between Britain and Ireland, Britain and the Continent. Cabin reservations made here.
- **HOTEL** reservations for outstanding hotels.

Typical of DEVALUATION SAVINGS — London to Paris by train and steamer for as little as $10.16.

CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR THE BRITISH RAILWAYS OFFICE
69 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ontario.
For illustrated literature, write Dept. T.



BRITISH RAILWAYS

Your bank book is the mirror of your future

You never save until you start

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
You can bank on the "Royal"

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR
AND ORCHESTRA
SIR ERNEST MacMILLAN, Conductor
Presents
J. S. BACH'S
ST. MATTHEW PASSION
SOLOISTS
PHILLIP MacGREGOR, Bass • **WM. MORTON, Tenor**
LOIS MARSHALL, Soprano **PIERRE BOUTET, Tenor**
MARGARET STILWELL, Contralto **DONALD BROWN, Baritone**
JAMES MILLIGAN, Baritone
Wednesday, March 21st — 8:00 p.m. Sharp
Seats Now—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 (No Tax)
MASSEY HALL

Distaff:

HARDY ANNUAL

EIGHT TIMES President of the Prospectors and Developers Association is quite an honor. And it came to **Mrs. Viola MacMillan** of Toronto at the recent annual meeting. She's the only woman on the executive, too.

—G and M
VIOLA MacMILLAN

■ And at another meeting, **Jeanette Wilson** of Thorold, Ont., found herself one woman among 1,500 men. The place? The annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. You see, Mrs. Wilson is the only woman superintendent of a pulp and paper mill in Canada. And the President is a woman, too—**Mrs. J. B. Rowe.**

■ Another Canadian wins a U.S. fellowship! School-teacher-turned-artist, **Elizabeth Laughlin** of Toronto won one of the first Brevoort-Eickmeyer fellowships in painting at Columbia University, NY. Elizabeth is studying for her Bachelor of Fine Arts degree; taught school in Belleville, Ont.

■ Dancer **Blanche Lund** — and husband Alan, too, of course, since they are a team—is to appear in a London musical show, opening in May. The Lunds will be back in the same theatre in which they appeared after the war, in "Piccadilly Hayride." Blanche was the girl who got polio when she was in the Navy Show; was completely cured. At the moment the Lunds are touring in the U.S. SN did a picture page on this in-the-news couple recently.

■ Quite an honor has come to **Ethel Stark,** the permanent Conductor of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra. She has been asked to give a six weeks' course of lectures at the Catholic University in Washington, DC. Conductress Stark is completing her 11th season with the Orchestra.

■ **Agnes Macphail** gets to be official Speaker. Just the other week the Ontario Legislature was presided over for the first time by a woman. On the invitation of the official Speaker, CCF'er Agnes took over as acting Speaker for a day.

■ Sixteen-year-old **Sylvia Bonn** who lives in Hopewell, NS, was highly praised by Adjudicator Robert Newton for her role of an Indian girl in the NS drama festival. What made the praise noteworthy is the fact that Sylvia is Estonian; only learned English a year ago when she came to Hopewell.

■ The Toronto Women's Musical Club knows how to pick winners! According to their President, **Mrs. Roy D. Whitehead,** their policy is to feature musical artists on their way to the top. Last week's guest, on her first Canadian tour, was a sure bet. She's Belgium's soprano gift, **Suzanne Danco** of La Scala, Milan.

exquisite..

RAINMASTER
styled by Lou Ritchie

no wonder she won't take it off!

Beautiful styling is ever present in Rainmasters by Lou Ritchie. Sketched above is style 710. Rich corduroy — in navy, gray, wine, rust, green — $35.00 at your favorite store.

LR-2

BOOKS

H-BOMB IN DEFENCE

THE HELL-BOMB — by William L. Laurence — *McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

MR. LAURENCE is science-news reporter for *The New York Times*, and as might be expected, he writes most clearly and precisely on the scientific aspects of the making of the hydrogen bomb. He patiently conducts the reader whose scientific concepts are limited, from Einstein's famous and harmless-looking equation $E = mc^2$ to the horrible, present possibility that millions of human beings may be instantaneously incinerated.

In this book Mr. Laurence carries the subject beyond the stage reached by the scientists and other authorities in "The H-Bomb" (SN, Dec 19). He gives us convincing reasons for his belief that the H-bomb can and will be made, probably by mid-1951. Its production, which will not be so enormously costly, with the existing U.S. atomic plants and stockpile, will put Russia at a real disadvantage in the preparation for atomic war. Due to the probable character of her atomic development, to switch to producing H-bombs will cause several years' delay in creating a reasonable stockpile of atomic weapons, hence in readiness for atomic or any sort of full-scale war.

Mr. Laurence also discusses the Russian disadvantage in supplies of uranium. The ore from Czechoslovakia is scanty and poor, compared to that available to the U.S.A. from Canada and the Congo.

When he moves from science and engineering to politics and tactics, one feels that he has left his special competence behind. He proposes that the U.S. while not renouncing the use of the H-bomb, shall use it only against military forces, and he believes it could destroy the great Russian armies should they attempt to invade Western Europe.

The effect of an H-bomb calculated to produce lethal burns at about twenty miles from the point of detonation, had one been exploded over the Normandy beaches would clearly have been to wipe out the invaders. But would there be any comparable concentrated targets along the thousand-mile front from the Adriatic to the Baltic? No doubt the fifty or so H-bombs constituting the desirable U.S. stockpile, according to Mr. Laurence, could create a belt of scorched earth, and kill many hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers, but at the expense of untold thousands of German, Polish, Czech and Austrian lives and habitations. And the H-bomb, Mr. Laurence feels, should never be used against civilians in cities.

Let us hope that his other guess is right; that is, that if both Russia and the United States have stocks of H-bombs, neither side will dare to be the first to use them.—*E. L. M. Burns*

THE REVOLVER

TARGET SHOOTING TODAY—by Captain Paul B. Weston—*Ambassador*—$2.50.

CAPTAIN WESTON is a member of the New York City Police Department, working as an instructor in revolver shooting. During the war he was an instructor with the U.S. Marine Corps. So it is not particularly surprising that he knows a good deal about his subject, and is able to impart what he knows to the reader clearly and logically. This he does by means of text, photographs, and diagrams.

Commencing with a brief outline of approved safety precautions for the handling of firearms, the author proceeds with a discussion of single- versus double-action, the proper firing position (within reason, the one most comfortable), and the proper grip and pressure.

It is when he discusses the actual alignment of sights and target that Capt. Weston's theories are most interesting to anyone who learned his revolver shooting from, say, the average army instructor. Army manuals, the Captain points out, invariably show rear sight, fore sight, and bull's eye in nice, clear, equal focus. In practice, the shooter can't focus on the sights three feet away, and the bull's eye fifty feet away, at the same time.

So the thing to do for effective shooting is to look *at* the sights, not *through* them. Let the target be blurred, so long as the sights are perfectly in line. Moreover, it is a mistake to aim at a particular *point*; no one's nerves are steady enough actually to do this. Better pick an *area*, the smaller the better, and try to put all shots within it.

The book continues with advice on proper trigger pressure and position, range procedure, target "reading", and dry shooting, and concludes with an ample bibliography.

Even in an atomic war, a knowledge of how to kill with a side-arm might come in handy.—*T.K.*

BEFORE BLIGH

THE FAR LANDS — by James Norman Hall — *McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

JAMES HALL and Charles Nordhoff had fallen in love with the South Pacific even before they went there in January, 1920. After a hitch in the U.S. flying corps they had decided that Tahiti was just the place for avoiding the falsities of normal "civilization". The gentle South Pacific and its gentle peoples were a

—Loomis Studio

JAMES NORMAN HALL

spiritual antiseptic that the men never stopped using. Moved to tell about their new paradise, they became a literary team that produced a succession of best-seller escape-adventure novels. Notwithstanding New York publishers' generous royalties and fat Hollywood movie contracts, they never grew tired of rhapsodizing on their paradise.

In 1925 Hall moved into the Polynesian dream *in toto* when he married a half-Tahitian daughter of a British captain. The breadth, length and depth of the gentle culture has now become for Hall an increasingly vast hemisphere for flights of fancy. In this story he moves out of the contemporary, even out of Mutiny on the *Bounty* times, right into the legendary past, for new riches. He tells about the South Pacific people who lived and loved and sailed and fought before history was written. One tribe wandered over the vast ocean wastes seeking peace. A lush island seemed to be their new heaven, but it was inhabited by a tribe that worshipped the god of war. This tribe then proceeded to employ the peacelovers' special skill in shipbuilding. Hall blends the tribal conflict and island romance in a love affair between two young people of each tribe.

The whole tropical scene—a fresh story world, by the way—the semi-poetical Polynesian imagery, the passionate love of the young people is deftly handled. It makes a thoroughly satisfying story — and not a single white man, not even a blustering fearsome Captain Bligh, to mar it.—*J. Y.*

JOURNEYMAN'S TALE

OUT OF THIS WORLD—by Lowell Thomas Jr. —*Ambassador*—$3.75.

IF Lowell Thomas should decide to deliver his next series of radio broadcasts from the moon or the planet Mars, none of us would be much surprised—nor would we question for one minute his ability to arrive at his destination safe and sound, complete with tape recorder and portable microphone.

That Mr. Thomas should have been one of the few Westerners to be invited by the Dalai Lama to visit the Holy City of Lhasa seems entirely right and proper, too. The formal invitation that inspired this eventful junket was, in fact, issued in July, 1949, and in less time than it takes to write about it, Mr. Thomas and his son were on their way across the Himalayas. Once in Lhasa, they were entertained with pomp and ceremony —largely, Lowell Jr. thinks, because the Dalai Lama was anxious to secure American support in the event of a Chinese Communist invasion! — and the travellers had an opportunity to learn a great deal about the country and to snap a multitude of photographs, many of which are produced in this amiable book.

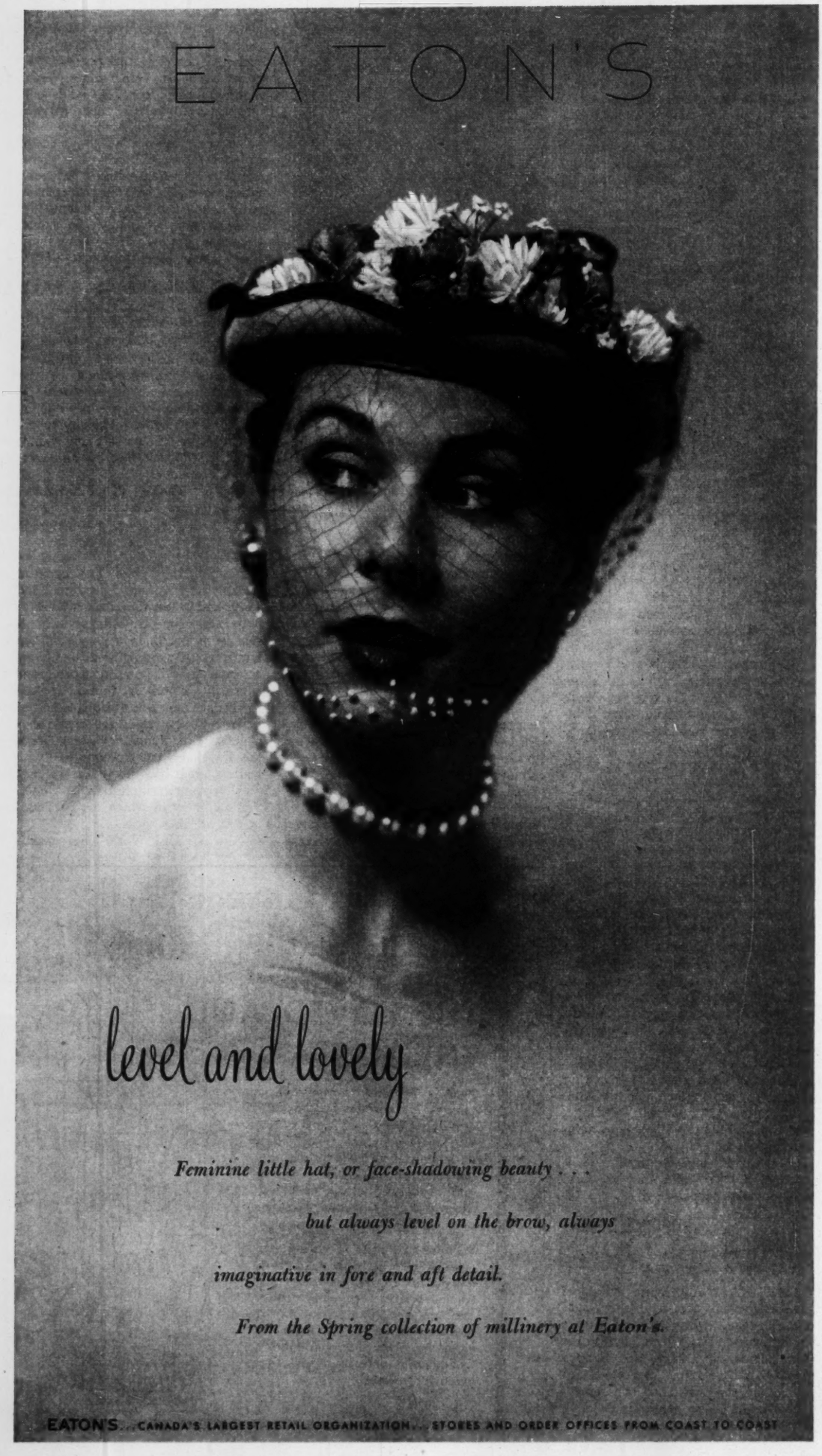
"Out of This World" has exactly

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

FREE NURSERY BARGAIN BOOK
TOBE'S
PEARS NEXT SUMMER guaranteed!
FROM DWARF PEAR TREES
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE ONTARIO

THE FIRST NOVEL IN A DOZEN YEARS BY
Morley Callaghan
A long overdue creation of a mature and skillful story teller
THE LOVED AND THE LOST
Here is modern-day Montreal, a colourful background for the story of Peggy Sanderson . . . a girl who was many things to many people. To Jim McAlpine she was someone to love, to try to reform and at last to betray. To others she was socially beyond the pale, and morally suspect.
Because of Peggy, a career was ruined, a marriage thwarted, hatreds flared, and the values of a whole society were jeopardized. Was she a modern St. Joan, or a vicious woman with a taste for violence. Meet her, in Morley Callaghan's newest novel, and judge for yourself.

At your bookseller's $3.00
MACMILLAN
70 Bond St., Toronto


EATON'S
level and lovely
Feminine little hat, or face-shadowing beauty . . .
but always level on the brow, always
imaginative in fore and aft detail.
From the Spring collection of millinery at Eaton's.
EATON'S . . . CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION . . . STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

one thing to recommend it: it is a good, honest description of a journey which few of us readers are ever likely to make and which most of us would prefer to make vicariously, in the comfort of our favorite armchair. Mr. Thomas is a keen observer and a lucid, if somewhat pedestrian, writer; he is concerned with facts, not impressions, and these are what he sticks to.—*J.L.W.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO—by Giovanni Guareschi—McLeod—$3.50.

COMMUNISTS who insist on their child being baptized with the name of Lenin Libero Antonio; Communists who contribute liberally to the rebuilding of the church tower, priests who put on beards and moustaches to participate unrecognized in the village boxing-match; priests who wangle tommy-guns away from the Communists and carry them around under their cassocks!

A completely insane and very amusing narrative, not unlike Bernard Shaw's pictures of Ireland, and possessing the same substratum of symbolic truth. The book's message? That Italians, at any rate in a Po valley village, are not really serious even when they assassinate one another.

DRAGONS IN AMBER — by Willy Ley — Macmillan—$4.75.

■ What is the source of Mr. Ley's fascination? Of course he has enormous knowledge, but the universities are full of men with enormous knowledge and no fascination whatever. Men who write about the eruption of Krakatoa as if it were just a matter of so many million tons of mud and pumice shot into the air. Mr. Ley makes you smell the sulphur, and watch the cloud of volcanic dust travel around the world.

He tells the story of the discovery of the Dawn Redwoods, hitherto believed to exist only as fossils, in the living state in one remote valley in China just before the Communists took over, and the bringing of seeds to Europe and America, and you feel that you are watching a race. The drama and poetry of science, handled by a poet and dramatist.

20TH CENTURY SCANDINAVIAN POETRY — edited by Martin S. Allwood—Marson Hill, Mullejo, Sweden.

■ There are about 500 poems in this 400-page volume, with biographical notes on all the writers. A few poems are given in the original as well as in English. Almost all are lyrical and brief. The translators include our own Watson Kirkconnell and the American Charles Wharton Stork, but most of the work has been done by the editor. Lyrics will inevitably differ greatly in translatability, and some of these seem to have resisted strongly, but there are many very lovely poems. The predominant note is that sounded in this stanza by Uuno Kailas, Finnish:

My house has two doors only:
No door for friend or guest.
My house has two doors only:
One to dreams—the other to death.

—*L.V.G.*

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Economic Horse Sense

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"I'D LOVE to buy a mink shortie," Miss A. said as we came away from the fashion show, "partly as an investment and partly as a curb on inflation."

"A mink shortie to curb inflation!" I said. "Why only last week Mr. St. Laurent said that to defeat inflation we must refuse to buy anything except what we absolutely need."

"He also said that to defeat inflation we must increase production," Miss A. pointed out, "and the only way to increase production is to buy what people produce. That's just economic common sense." She had been greatly stimulated by the fashion show and was in her gayest mood. "Reversible pyramid top-coats," she chanted. "Rib-cage models with a flaunting, flattering line. Satin sheaths with sea-colored sequins." She seized my arm. "Come on," she said hilariously, "let's put the new softly-moulded shoulder to the wheel of greater production. Let's buy one of the new wheat-colored, level sailors for our new level heads."

"I'll do nothing of the sort," I said. "I've got to go home and feed the cats."

We went down in the elevator and I was relieved to see that Miss A.'s high spirits had begun to subside. "I don't see how production can defeat inflation," I said. "For instance, take our cat Lulu. Last month she fell for the production theory and had five kittens instead of three. She now has five mouths to feed and spends all her time running up for a saucer of milk, then down to service the kittens, then back for another saucer. Up and down, up and down. She's really more a dumb waiter than a cat."

"I DON'T SEE what that has to do with economic theory," Miss A. said.

"I'm coming to that," I said. "I now have to buy an extra quart of milk a day for Lulu. Now supposing everybody's cat went in for large-scale production. That would mean everyone with a cat would have to buy an extra quart of milk a day, and presently the distributors would say they were compelled because of the demand to raise milk another two cents a quart."

"Then you simply pass on the increase by adding it to the price of the product," Miss A. said. "That's the advantage of an uncontrolled economy."

"I don't sell my cats," I said, and I can hardly give them away. That's the disadvantage of uncontrolled cats."

"Then you shouldn't keep them," Miss A. said. "Cats are completely un-economic. Minks, however, are quite a different matter. The mink-farmer is a real contributor to our national economy."

"I still don't see how you're going to benefit the national economy by buying a mink coat," I said.

"LOOK," Miss A. said. "You'll agree that national prosperity is completely dependent on the farmer, that the farmer is in fact the essential producer and must be cared for—"

"He is being cared for," I said.

"Not the mink farmer," Miss A. pointed out. "The mink farmer gets no special consideration from anyone. In times of overproduction no government buys up his surplus produce at ceiling prices. No one sees that he gets a mink subsidy when prices fall, or takes any interest in securing foreign markets for his surpluses. The mink farmer has to meet all the hardships of farm life—the loneliness, the long hours, the rising at dawn—and there are all sorts of special disadvantages besides. Cows, for instance, don't turn hysterical and moult after a thunderstorm, sheep when disturbed by passing airplanes don't turn and devour their young."

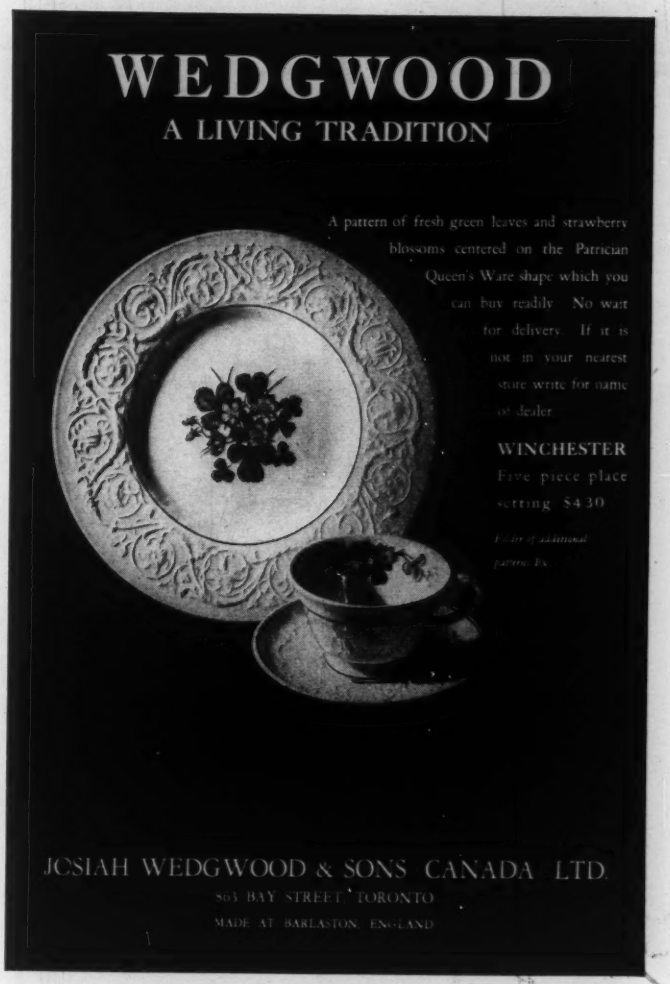
I said that the mink farmer's state, though pitiful, hardly called for government measures.

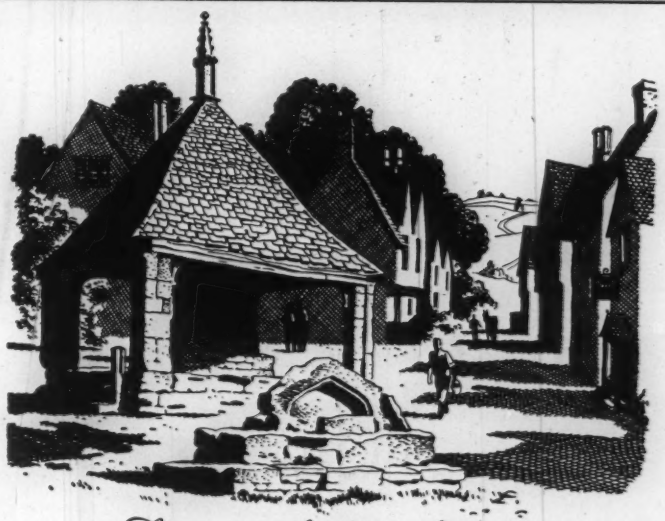
"What you are really trying to present," I said severely, "is a reasonable case for buying yourself a mink shortie in a period of rising prices."

"I'm not buying a mink shortie," Miss A. said with unexpected mildness. "I am seriously considering buying a simulated pearl choker, however. As a personal economy of course. Otherwise I should buy the mink."

I shook my head hopelessly. I have never been able to get a really good grip on the slippery tail of economic theory.

"It's perfectly simple," Miss A. said. "Look, in depression times people have no money and no inflation. In boom times they have plenty of money *plus* inflation. Obviously since money creates inflation the best way to end the inflation is to get rid of the money. And the quickest way to get rid of the money is to spend it. That's just plain economic horse sense."


WEDGWOOD
A LIVING TRADITION
A pattern of fresh green leaves and strawberry blossoms centered on the Patrician Queen's Ware shape which you can buy readily. No wait for delivery. If it is not in your nearest store write for name of dealer.
WINCHESTER
Five piece place setting $4.30
JOSIAH WEDGWOOD & SONS CANADA LTD.
503 BAY STREET, TORONTO
MADE AT BARLASTON, ENGLAND



Summer lingers long in

BRITAIN

This is FESTIVAL YEAR in Britain

Come to friendly hospitable Britain in Festival Year—for a welcome you'll never forget. Plan your trip now. See your travel agent for further, fuller details.

Mellow sunshine . . . a landscape rich in color . . . and a calendar crowded with great sporting events and presentations of theatre, music and pageantry—these things make late Summer and Fall a favourite holiday time in Britain. In September and October, too, transportation and hotel accommodation are easier. So plan a *late-in-the-season* vacation to Britain this year. Wherever you go, in busy cities or old-world country places, you will enjoy a warm welcome from friends eager to show you sights and scenes famous in history. Favourable exchange rates make your dollars go farther in shops, hotels, restaurants, theatres and for travel in Britain. Gas is unrationed; food is plentiful and varied. See your travel agent about reservations, *now!*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: See your Travel Agent or apply to THE BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, or Room 331 Dominion Square Building, Montreal.

Tune to Simpson's Friday Night Broadcasts of the Toronto Symphony Pop Concerts over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC.

SIMPSON STORES LOCATED IN TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, REGINA. MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN TORONTO, REGINA, HALIFAX, VANCOUVER. ORDER OFFICES AND AGENCIES FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

FILMS

THE COPS AND ROBBERS vs CAT AND MOUSE

TWO mystery films turned up on the screen last week—"The Woman in Question," and "Cry Danger." Neither is actually first-rate but both are highly typical, the one of British studios, the other of Hollywood.

A British director won't be rushed even when it is a question of catching up with a dangerous criminal. He likes to take his time and smoke a thoughtful pipe over the vagaries of the criminal mind. He is easily diverted by character, and enjoys turning it up, usually in odd manifestations and unexpected places, and examining it at leisure. He has little taste for violence and his Scotland Yard men rarely pounce on the suspect, drag him before the official desk and snap out fierce interrogations. They prefer to drop in on their victim casually and chat the whole situation over, usually on a purely hypothetical basis.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The British point of view seems to be that crime is an abnormal condition which unfortunately involves a number of more or less normal people. By contrast the Hollywood murder mystery, which is nearly always a gangster film, tends to assume that crime is normal and that most of the people involved in it are abnormal to the point of being almost catatonic, incapable of any variety of expression or any trace of human feeling. In a crisis, they jerk out their guns and the movement is almost as automatic as the automatic itself. The characters are mechanical and so are the plot, the pace and the violence. The Hollywood mystery film, at its best, (*e.g.* "The Asphalt Jungle") has the fascination of a complex machine moving towards a single end, with all its intricate parts exactly timed and meshing perfectly.

—Eagle-Lion

"THE WOMAN IN QUESTION"

The American crime film is all on the cops-and-robbers basis, the English on the cat-and-mouse. I find I can usually enjoy them both, including the second-rate examples in both classes.

Of the two on view currently, "The Woman in Question" is the better film since it involves a novel treatment ideally suited to the British approach. Astra, blonde fortune-teller (Jean Kent) is found strangled in her shabby room, the police start investigations and presently the film turns into a fascinating *dossier* of conflicting character-analyses. Every suspect and witness—the landlady, the victim's sister, the sister's fiancé, a neighborhood admirer, an amorous sailor—sees Astra in a different light, and no portrait that emerges matches any other at any point.

This calls for considerable versatility on the part of the star who must present herself successively as a lady, a tramp, an idealized sweetheart and a raucous siren. Jean Kent handles all the variations so persuasively that Astra's real character remains enigmatic till the end.

There are few breathless moments in "The Woman in Question" and the official mystery of who strangled Astra is never long in doubt once the witnesses are assembled. Though it lacks the dryness of some of the Somerset Maugham sketches in "Quartet" and "Trio," it is interesting in much the same skeptical British fashion.

"CRY DANGER" presents Dick Powell as an ex-bookie just out from serving a five-year sentence for a $100,000 robbery which he didn't commit. Naturally he is anxious to catch up with the people who framed him, and they for their part are equally interested in putting him out of the way before he can make any damaging discoveries. So the two sides shoot and slug it out without worrying about the law, which as represented by a weary Inspector of Police, would just as soon let them blow each other's brains out and save the State trouble.

It's a rather drearily anarchic piece, and the robot-like behavior of the characters does little to raise the level of interest. They scarcely twitch a muscle, except to reach for a gun or fire one. They move all in a piece, and the dialogue is toneless and level, with every remark ambiguous and every double meaning exactly balanced for menace. When all the elements are so relentlessly fixed as they are here, a film is bound to be rather static.

IT IS impossible to say whether or not Red Skelton would be a funny comedian if left to his own devices. As it is, there seems to be a continuous working crew kept busy inventing Skelton plots, gags and situations. It must, I think, be always the same crew, since all the plots, gags and situations have a strong family resemblance. In "Watch the Birdie" the latest Skelton film, he is still the overgrown innocent, all thumbs and two left feet, let loose in a world of uncontrollable gadgets. There is one novel sequence, however, which shows the hero trying to pick up romantic hints from watching a love passage from a Robert Taylor-Lana Turner film. As it turned out, Robert Taylor and Lana Turner seemed much funnier than Red Skelton.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

NEW
MONT ROSA
EVERBEARING RUNNERLESS
DWARF BUSH
STRAWBERRY

Fruits from seed the first year: easily grown. Bush form, about one foot high. No runners. Hardy perennial. Bears abundantly from early summer till killing frost. Has an intense luscious flavor and aroma like that of wild strawberry; rich and juicy. Neat compact bushy growth makes it highly ornamental as well as valuable in vegetable, fruit or flower garden, borders etc. A showy pot plant too. Though smaller than commercial strawberries Mont Rosa is the largest fruiting of any variety we know from seed, surpassing the popular solemacher and similar types. Its unique bush form and exquisite flavor place it in a class by itself for every home garden. Seed supply is limited. Order early. (Pkt. 25c) (3 pkts. 50c) postpaid.

FREE OUR BIG 1951 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT

The Canadian Services Colleges Are Now Receiving Applications

The Canadian Services Colleges (Royal Military College and Royal Roads) provide education of recognized university standard with military training that emphasizes academic proficiency, character building, personality and physical development. It is a combination which helps develop valuable qualities of inner discipline and leadership.

The Colleges provide a four-year course of University standard in Arts or Engineering.

Sports play a large role in the activities at Canadian Services Colleges, including intercollegiate competition.

Graduates qualify for a commission in the Active or Reserve Forces of the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army or Royal Canadian Air Force.

APPLICATIONS for the term commencing September, 1951, are now being received . . . Candidates must have passed examinations generally acceptable for entry to science faculties of Canadian Universities; have reached their sixteenth but not their twentieth birthday on the first of January preceding entrance. Naval applicants, except in the case of candidates from French classical colleges, must not have reached their nineteenth birthday on the first of January.

For full details apply to:

The Registrar,
Royal Roads,
Victoria, B.C.

The Registrar,
Royal Military College,
Kingston, Ont.

THE CANADIAN SERVICES COLLEGES

SPORTS

DOWN WITH THE RULES!

Some Suggested Changes Make Sense, Others Will Likely Make Cents

IT IS common knowledge that referees and umpires are blind and have the habit of consistently favoring the other team. It is equally a part of popular lore that the rules for any given sport were written by elderly and not-too-bright men who, first, have never seen the game played, and, second, want to make it as difficult to play as possible.

So it is not altogether surprising that almost everybody wants to change the rules. Some of the suggested changes make sense and some don't, mostly the latter. Most of them merit consideration, if only for laughs.

A suggested change which fits into the sensible category is one proposed by President Clarence Campbell of the National Hockey League, who is perhaps not wholly oblivious to falling attendance figures in many of the league's cities.

Mr. Campbell's change requires only a pot of paint. He wants to eliminate the present four 10-foot faceoff circles—two at each end of the rink and well to the sides of the goals—and substitute two 15-foot circles directly in front of the nets.

A faceoff so close to the goal would be a risky proposition for the defenders, and the theory is that they would not be nearly so anxious to freeze the puck against the board. Moreover, goal-mouth faceoffs would be more exciting for the fans, as well as considerably more visible.

Excited fans are paying fans

REPRESENTATIVES of McGill University took a solid swing at the rugby codebook when they asked their league to suggest to the CRU something which SN has been suggesting for several years: namely, that linemen be permitted unlimited blocking.

This suggestion should not be confused with the current tendency, especially in collegiate circles, to ask for complete adoption of American rules. The essential feature of the Canadian game has always been that the backs could not block much beyond the line of scrimmage, and so had to concentrate on the lateral pass.

By the time a lineman has done 10 yards of blocking, as he is presently permitted to do, the pattern of the play has been firmly established. Abolishing that imaginary 10-yard line would save confusion, contribute an occasional long run, and perhaps appease the U.S.-rules bugs.

One of rugby's duller sights, except possibly in a very close game, is the converting of a touchdown, the kicking of the "extra point." Every team today has a specialist at the job, who thinks he is having a bad season if he misses two or three in a dozen games.

An American pro coach by the name of Red Strader has come up with an idea of extraordinary simplicity for putting a gimmick into the convert. He wants the kick to be made by the man who scores the touchdown.

In an age of specialization, the notion probably hasn't a chance, but its advantages are too obvious to need pointing out.

SOCCER TOURS

ALTHOUGH it is plain that association football addicts in Canada will see plenty of touring clubs this coming summer, there has been a certain amount of disappointment over the choice of the English League representatives slated to make the trip.

—Globe and Mail

HEADS UP: *Manchester United (left) and Ontario fight for possession.*

It was hoped that the visitors might be either Arsenal or Tottenham Hotspurs. But both clubs begged off; Arsenal owing to the British Festival, and Tottenham because a proposed jaunt to Argentina seemed like a brighter prospect.

Other out-of-towners who are likely to be sampling Canadian hospitality are the world champion Uruguay team, Glasgow Celtic, and aggregagations from Sweden and Hungary, according to reports.—*Kim McIlroy*

This Year Plant

Hardy Canadian Grown Roses

Nothing lends so much charm to a garden as a profusion of Roses skilfully arranged. We have propagated and acclimatized a wide range of the choicest varieties proven by test. See the difference this superior quality makes in greater garden beauty and dependability.

Among the many Outstanding Roses which we list is the justly famous "Jubilee Rose Group" — consisting of 12 Superb Hybrid Tea Roses.

Write for our Illustrated Circular and Rose folio; and catalogue of Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Perennials.

Telephone EMpire 4-7016.

Stone & Wellington

(The Fonthill Nurseries)

49 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, Ont.

Over 100 Years of Nursery Experience.

On Canada's Smartest Places

more people wear STETSON HATS than any other brand

A RECENT SURVEY* of hats checked at the internationally famous Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg showed that Stetsons led the next brand nearly 3 to 1. And there's good reason, because Stetson style, quality and all those other things which represent value, are standouts any place. No wonder more people wear Stetson Hats than any other brand.

*A survey in Canada's foremost hotels by Canadian Facts Limited, an independent research organization. In every hotel Stetsons led the next brand several times over.

ask for the Stetsonian $13.50

Other Stetson Hats from $8.95

Should We Decentralize: Now—Or Never?

All Canada's Industrial Might Lies Concentrated Within a Small Area But Government Defence Contracts Could Spread It More Evenly

by Hal Tracey

SEVEN CITIES in Canada have the doubtful distinction, according to military experts, of being possible targets for an atomic bomb.

This has brought up one of the main problems the Federal Government will have to face during the next few years, as long as the threat of war lasts — how to disperse industry so that it will present a less inviting target to an attack from the air.

During the last war, the problem did not arise. Canada was not in danger of mass air attacks, so most of the industry became concentrated in the traditional industrial strongholds of Quebec and Ontario. Now the Government is faced with the problem of defending a country which has all its industrial eggs in one basket. No effective dispersal of industry was carried out during World War II. The Federal Department of Munitions and Supply placed contracts to a total of $11,977,200,000. Quebec and Ontario got the lion's share, divided almost equally. Quebec was awarded $5,223,600,000, while Ontario got $5,436,700,000.

World War II Policy

There was a reason for this apparent lack of foresight in World War II days. The danger of air attack was small, and the main objective was to get industry rolling as fast as possible. The same policy is being followed now. Contracts have so far been let to existing industrial plants, located in approximately the same areas as in World War II, mainly in Ontario and Quebec.

Greater Toronto presents an example of the intense centralization which took place during and before the last war. In 1943, the area accounted for 28 per cent of the provincial total of manufactured goods. New Toronto and Leaside, with a combined population of about 20,000, produced as much in manufactured goods as the entire province of Nova Scotia. Other Ontario cities, and some Quebec cities, showed a similar concentration of industry. A few atomic bombs at that time could have wiped out a great percentage of the country's war industry.

According to figures tabled by Opposition Leader George Drew in the House of Commons, 83 per cent, or a total of $336,491,857 of the 80,000 war contracts awarded by the Crown-owned Canadian Commercial Corporation during the first nine months of the current fiscal year has gone to Ontario and Quebec. The remaining $76,853,344 went to the other provinces.

So far, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces, according to figures recently given in the House, have received altogether only 4.5 per cent of the total awarded in defence contracts during the first nine months of the fiscal year.

Saskatchewan fared worst of the Prairie Provinces, getting $451,000 in the first nine months of the fiscal year, while Alberta and Manitoba got more than $6 million apiece. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have received next to nothing. New Brunswick got $5,468,000 during the first nine months of the fiscal year, a little better than one per cent of the national total. It has fared far worse than its neighboring province, Nova Scotia, which has been getting some big contracts for naval defence work and shipbuilding.

Those provinces receiving few contracts to date fear a recurrence of the evils that became apparent during the last war—their population and skilled workmen are even now drifting to Central Canada, and after the emergency they fear they will be left holding the bag, with manpower sources depleted, and no industry. The provinces are not sitting back to wait until this happens. Already vigorous protests have been registered. Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan has prepared a list of contracts awarded by the CCC, and sent them out to all manufacturing and contracting firms, suggesting they tender for business. He also wrote recently to Trade and Commerce Minister C. D. Howe, expressing his concern at the virtual absence of contracts awarded to business in Saskatchewan. He estimated that about 1,150 firms in the province were capable of sharing in defence contracts.

Saskatchewan View

The Saskatchewan Associated Chambers of Commerce think that the province could handle the overhaul of motor vehicles, could turn out electrical and other equipment, and weapons such as large calibre rifles. Airplane engines could also be overhauled there. There is skilled labor, because of the prevalence of mechanized farming on the prairies of Saskatchewan. Housing would be a problem.

The Winnipeg Chamber presented a resolution to Mr. Howe at the end of last year which put the case for decentralization in a nutshell. They pointed out that in World War II the bulk of supply contracts went to Ontario and Quebec, plus a high percentage of new war industries, resulting in an acute power shortage, governmental and social problems, and the denuding of the Prairie Provinces of thousands of young workers, mainly skilled.

It was also pointed out that when surplus war plants were demobilized and turned over to civilian production, new industries and labor became permanently located in the central provinces, tending to distort permanently Canada's economic structure, and to create serious social, economic and political problems because of the disparity in the distribution of national income and employment opportunities between different parts of the country.

Skilled Labor Supply

They also emphasized their source of skilled labor because of the prevalence of mechanical farming and stressed the ability of the province to produce a wide variety of manufactured and processed products required in the defence program.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Maritime division, has approved a move to have an Ottawa representative appointed to press the case for Maritime industry in the nation's capital. At a meeting last month in Moncton, NB, they took the tack that this time they would not ask for defence contracts on the grounds of sympathy, but according to their capability in supplying high-standard goods. It is a healthy sign that the Maritime Provinces are getting away from their continual complaining about neglect on the part of the Federal Government, and concentrating on active self-help.

On the other hand, a series of editorials in the Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* recently put up the argument that since New Brunswick had four per cent of the population of Canada, it should have four per cent of the defence contracts going. There was little attempt to justify this on the basis of ability to produce defence goods.

Francis G. Winspear, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, believes decentralization to be a principle closely related to the free enterprise concept. Not only geographical decentralization, but decentralized investment and administration, characterize the free enterprise economy, he says.

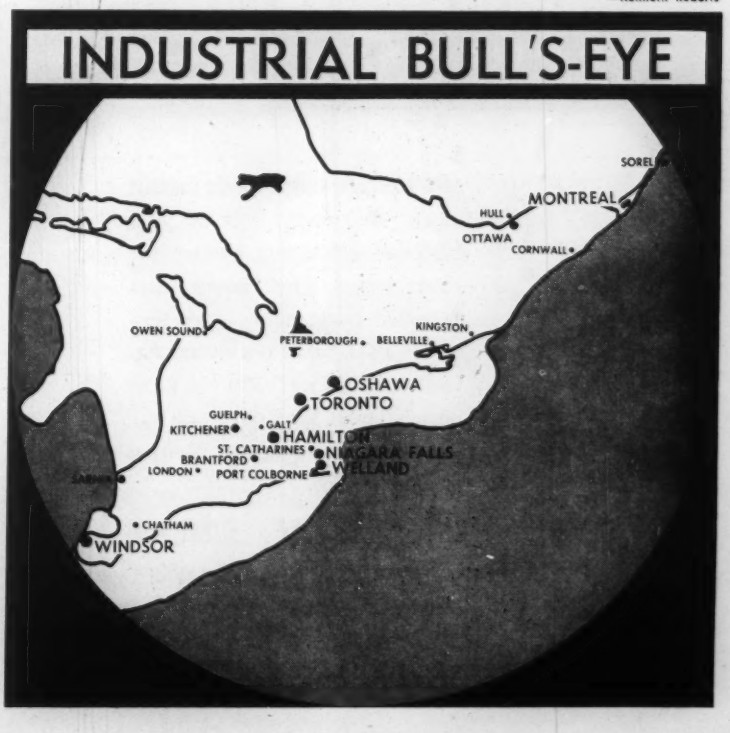
Take Up Slack First

The CCF leader for the Maritimes, Clarence Gillis, recently brought the decentralization issue to the fore in the House of Commons. He introduced a resolution calling on the Federal Government to consider an industrial decentralization program to provide a more balanced economy, and for protection in the event of war.

Both Prime Minister St. Laurent and Mr. Howe have declared themselves

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

—Kenneth Roberts



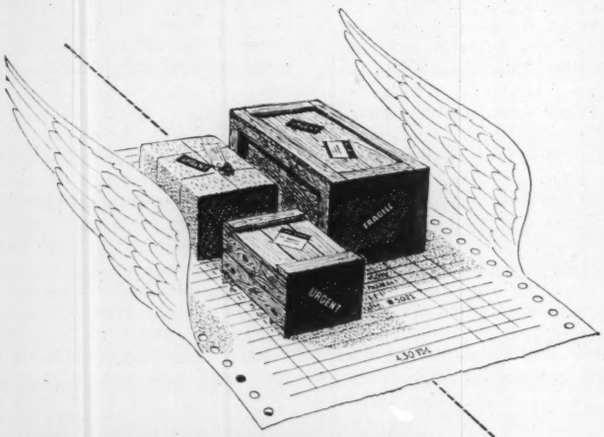
Purchasers and Distributors
of Government, Municipal and
Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.



The Faster your orders go out . . .
The Faster new orders come in . . .

BELL TELETYPE

BELL TELETYPE keeps you in instant touch with every unit of your business—helps you deliver the goods faster. That means more satisfied customers, more new orders. BELL TELETYPE is accurate, too—and as private as your personal mail. Why not check up? Just call or write our nearest Business Office.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

BUSINESS ANGLE

BETTER PUT THEM IN JAIL

Sterner Action Against Share-Pushing Crooks Would Be Likely to Reduce Amount of Fraud

by P. M. Richards

BY ALL means cancel the registrations (authority to sell) of racketeering share-pushers. But why not put them in jail too? If a crook believes that the public's appetite for stocks is likely to make dishonest share-pushing exceedingly profitable, he will not refrain from starting a share-pushing operation merely because he may at some future time be compelled to desist, if and when that occurs he may have already made his pile. But the possibility of spending some years in jail is another consideration.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

The condition which resulted in the Ontario Securities Commission's cancellation of the registration of some Toronto broker-dealers and suspension of others is not altogether a new one; for many years past it has arisen whenever there was high stock market activity involving mining and oil stocks. While plenty of Canadian investors have suffered, the United States has always been the chief target for these operators.

Most Torontonians have no idea of how their city is regarded by many Americans — as a haven for stock racketeers. The latter are not, of course, members of the Toronto Stock Exchange and comprise no more than a minute portion of the whole security-selling community. But honest brokers are often the unwitting tools of the crooks and serious damage is done to honest reputations.

Today the larger development of this country's vast resources, and discoveries of new resources, are attracting new investors in the United States and Europe. Canada is now in an early stage of a long-term period of expansion that will bring a great deal of foreign capital here. It is a situation made to order for share-pushing crooks.

The Ontario Securities Commission's action in cancelling the registrations of "boiler-room" operators is good as far as it goes. But the laying of criminal charges would probably be a more effective deterrent to others like-minded. Admittedly such charges are usually difficult to substantiate. Even so, the knowledge that Ontario's authorities were militantly opposed to fraud would be likely to lessen the amount of it.

HIGH WAGES

WHAT would happen to high wages if general business activity slumped? And what would happen to business itself because of high wages?

In the last few years labor unions have won many drives for wage and welfare concessions because they were strongly organized and because the companies had the money to pay with. As a result, industry's "break-even" point on operations has been exceptionally high, but so was the volume of production. Mostly high company profits have represented the aggregate of a great many little profit transactions; the profit per unit produced was small but a vast number of units were produced. For some of these companies, a sharp drop in volume could turn profits into losses almost overnight. In a business slump, continuing high wage costs could destroy a company's ability to operate, perhaps drive it quickly into bankruptcy.

The Government's program of credit restriction and conservation of materials for defence makes this a less abstract, more practical, consideration than it used to be. It is, of course, a consideration for labor's policy-makers; managements are well aware of it already. Labor union aggressiveness has given labor a larger share of the fruits of production, which is a constructive social development. But, by raising wages and the level at which industry has to operate to do so profitably, it has made employment less secure.

FAIR SHARES FOR ALL

ONE DAY the papers tell us that the cost-of-living index has jumped 2.7 points in a month and the next day two labor leaders announce that their unions, the United Steelworkers of America and the United Automobile Workers, will at once seek wage increases to meet the higher living costs. And so it goes. Prices rise, wages (a big part of costs) rise, prices rise again.

The labor unions tend to get what they go after because they are organized to put pressure on managements. They get the wage increases. Unorganized workers (incidentally comprising about four-fifths of Canada's total labor force) usually don't do so well. Pay increases for them have lagged far behind those won by the pressure groups.

When the supply of consumer goods is diminishing and prices are rising, and when only a privileged section of the labor force is granted compensatory wage increases, the effect is that the members of this group get more than their share of the available supply of goods; they take some of the goods that should go to others.

To concede wage advances to workers who are members of pressure groups and deny them to those who are not is, of course, highly inequitable and antisocial. It also happens to be uneconomic, certainly from the long-

ECONOMIZER

BULL MOOSE

Lodormobile

200 tons of lump coal, unloaded from railway cars, screened, sacked and shipped. All in a day's work for 2 Bull Moose Lodormobiles and a crew of men at Gilley Bros. Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. One Lodor, equipped with 2 cu. yd. scoop, screens bulk coal and fills stacking hoppers. One fork-equipped Lodor carries pallets of sacked coal to waiting delivery trucks.

Management says scoop and fork-equipped Lodormobiles are the most economical and efficient method the Company has ever used for handling coal and general building supplies.

If materials handling is costing you money, investigate Canadian-built Bull Moose lift trucks, Lodors and Cranemobiles.

Write factory for specifications.

CANADIAN MOBILE CO. LTD.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 19"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1951, payable April 20th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1951.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 91

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1951, payable by cheque dated April 16th, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on March 30th, 1951. Such cheques will be mailed on April 14th, 1951, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.
February 28th, 1951.

NEXT WEEK:

Alberta Gas: the Mountain Moves to Mahomet

—by L. J. Rogers

term point of view. For it builds up cost and wage imbalances in the economic system that will surely make trouble later on.

If there are to be shortages of goods and services because of defence requirements, we should all share the inconveniences. Would anyone seriously suggest that we should dump all the penalty on one section of the public —that we make this group, and only this group, do without the things in short supply? Yet that is what we are, in effect, ordaining when we grant wage increases to one group because of the rising cost of living, and refuse them to another.

In the case of General Motors and other big corporations, there are now "escalator" clauses in their wage contracts with unions, providing for automatic wage adjustments, up or down, to accord with changes in the cost-of-living index. If this principle is accepted as just in these cases, it should be applied to all workers, whether members of unions or not. And it should also take in all pensioners and other recipients of fixed incomes.

Admittedly, to pay a cost-of-living bonus to all would be to increase the inflationary pressure. But not to pay this bonus, as a means of withstanding inflation, is to take advantage of the defencelessness of all unorganized workers.

Actually, the intention here is not to argue for a cost-of-living bonus for all but for equal treatment for all.

UPHEAVAL

IT'S ARGUED that there is no reason to expect any overall decline in business activity because of the Government's credit restriction and conservation of materials program, since all the available productive resources, including manpower, will be employed on defence work if not on civilian production. Thus everything and everybody will be busy one way or another.

That, I think, is not a correct picture. Certainly there will be a considerable expansion of existing industries and development of new ones for the defence program; this will be mostly in and around the big cities. But there are numberless other companies in the cities, and particularly in the smaller towns, which cannot make any contribution to defence, and which will have to curtail operations or even close down altogether because of the shortage of materials. Some of their workers will easily get jobs in defence plants, but others will be too old to make such a move. This is a situation which did not exist in the last war, or was much less acute, as the materials shortage was much less severe then.

The probability is that the defence and anti-inflation programs will cause a considerable upheaval in business, with economic hardships for some communities, companies and workers, even though the overall level of production and business activity is high.

No doubt the Government is fully aware of this. But what can be done about it is difficult to see. It's the steel and other vital materials shortages that are causing the trouble, and until the new productive capacity comes into operation non-essential users will have to go without.

Only so many hours in a day...

DO YOU have time to give proper and prompt attention to your personal estate?

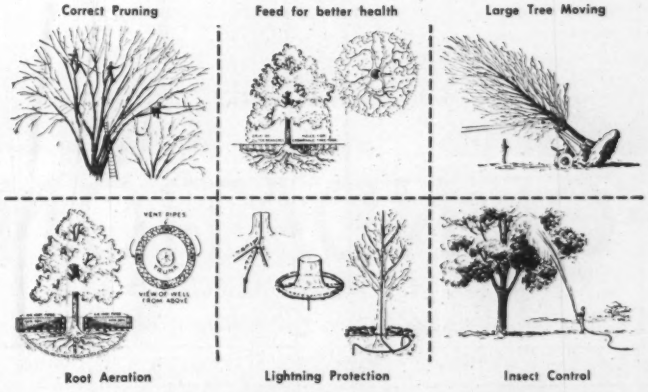
Investigate the advantages of Montreal Trust Management Service. We will gladly supply details.

Our services to individuals include: acting as executor and trustee under wills, as administrator of intestate estates, as agent for other executors and trustees and as trustee of voluntary trusts; also, the management of securities, real estate and mortgages and the preparation of income tax returns.

For Corporations we act as trustee of bond issues, pension funds, business insurance trusts and endowment funds and as transfer agent and registrar of stocks and bonds, as paying agent for dividends and bond interest and as escrow agent.

MONTREAL TRUST
Company
511 Place d'Armes, Montreal
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

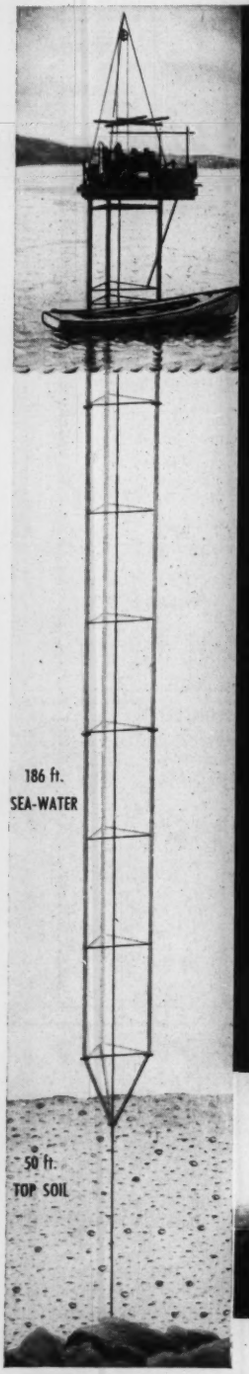
Your trees deserve scientific care



This illustrated booklet describes the scientific methods Cedarvale use to keep your trees healthy. We invite your inquiry.

CEDARVALE TREE EXPERTS LIMITED
TREE SURGEONS & LANDSCAPE DESIGNERS

HEAD OFFICE: 1480 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto
BRANCH OFFICES: Rm. 304, 165 Sparks St., Ottawa; 41 King William St., Hamilton



The UNUSUAL JOBS come to FOUNDATION

PROBE 40 FATHOMS TO REACH BEDROCK

The Foundation Companies, despite raw Atlantic storms and strong tidal currents, have successfully completed a series of rock borings on the proposed site for a bridge spanning the Strait of Canso.

The job was complicated by many unusual features. Because of tides, the working platform had to be located above the highest water level, and supported by a triangular steel tower resting on the ocean floor. Eight borings had to be made through 186 feet of sea water and up to 50 feet of topsoil before striking bedrock. Strong currents added to the difficulties of the job, as did the high waves which were pushed relentlessly through the narrow funnel of the Strait of Canso by North Atlantic storms.

Much of the success of this unusual job was due to the design of equipment illustrated here, originated by Foundation for this specific assignment. On occasions like this it may be truly said,

"THE UNUSUAL JOBS COME TO FOUNDATION."

FOUNDATION
COMPANIES CANADA
Engineering – Construction

HALIFAX · MONTREAL · TORONTO · LONDON · SUDBURY

ESTABLISHED 1878

MEDLAND AND SON

INSURANCE

371 BAY STREET EMpire 4-3332

TORONTO 1

Sulphur Challenges Canada

Vital for Major Canadian Industrie
Shortage Prompts New Researc

by Michael Barkway

ONE of the major world shortages, with serious effects for rearmament in many countries, is sulphur. Ninety per cent of the world's supply comes from natural sulphur beds in Louisana and Texas. Their production has not been able to keep up with growing demand, and some people talk about their being depleted within 10 or 15 years. The United States has cut back its exports by 25 per cent for the first quarter of this year, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer told Parliament that if the supplies were not increased there would be "very serious consequences in a number of essential industries." The industries affected include iron and steel, chemicals, rayon, fertilizers, paints and dyestuffs.

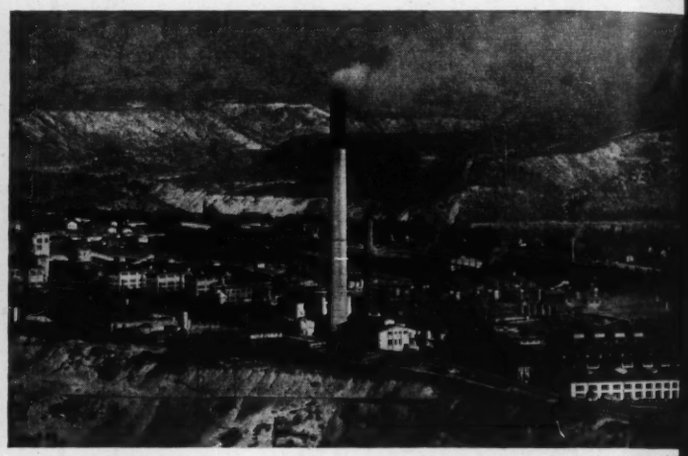
Canada is also affected. The chief Canadian user of sulphur is the pulp and paper industry. It uses 80 per cent of the sulphur imports, which last year amounted to 390,000 tons. But many other industries depending on sulphuric acid must also consider their future supplies.

Sulphur is the subject of one of the first of the International Materials Conferences to meet in Washington. Canada is represented at it, together with the United States, Britain, France, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, New Zealand, South Africa. What the conference may decide no one knows: but there's no doubt about what the main consuming countries, headed by Britain, hope for. They would like a self-denying ordinance by the United States to reduce home consumption and make more of the native sulphur available for export.

Canada, being exempt from U.S. export quotas, ranks equally with domestic consumers. If U.S. users are cut, Canadian users will be cut. A cut of 20 per cent has already been enforced by the sulphur producers themselves, and it has given Canadian users, particularly the pulp and paper firms, cause to think furiously.

Yet Canada possesses almost unlimited supplies of sulphur. It pour out of the smokestacks of dozens o smelters; it lies untouched in million upon millions of tons of pyrite i nearly every part of Canada; it's co tained in uncounted millions of cubi feet of natural gas. There is mor than enough sulphur in Canada t supply all our own needs and a larg part of the export market too.

Why, then, do we continue to rel on imports of native sulphur fro the U.S.? Because for most of ou purposes, and certainly for the pul and paper mills, elemental sulphur i much the most convenient form t handle, and the cheapest. Unfor tunately the Canadian supply of sul phur is not available in the simple easy to handle, elemental form. No yet. But progress is being made. Th problem, in this case as so often, i not to produce elemental sulphur, bu to do it economically.



SULPHUR SOURCE: *Consolidated Smelters' plant at Trail, BC. Sulphuri acid is produced from smelter gas in buildings to the left of the smokestack*

Looking even a few years into th future, it cannot be doubted that a assured market is waiting for anybod who can produce sulphur in con venient form at a competitive price And considering the inadequacy o the present U.S. supplies for the leve of world demand, there is the strong est incentive to press on with the pro duction of Canadian sulphur as fas as possible.

Amongst numerous possible deve opments, three sources appear par ticularly promising.

1. *Smelter gas.* For some year Consolidated Smelters at Trail hav produced sulphuric acid from th gases which used to go up their smok stacks. They use all of it themselves and account for a very large part o the 144,000 tons of sulphur produce from smelter gas in Canada in 194 Compare that figure with the esti mates that have been made of th sulphur going up the smokestacks a Sudbury, Flin Flon and Noranda Sudbury's waste sulphur has bee estimated at 1,000,000 tons a year

Flin Flon's at 165,000 tons and Noranda's at 355,000 tons.

The International Nickel Company is now taking the first step in a plan to turn this waste sulphur to good account. Within the year it will bring into operation a new "flash smelter" at Copper Cliff. In it the copper concentrate will be burned in oxygen, and the resulting gas will be almost pure sulphur dioxide. Quantities and prices have not been announced. But the intention is to clean the gas and compress it to liquid form, in which it will be readily transportable. Paper companies within economic range of Sudbury may very soon be getting their sulphur in tank cars, ready to feed straight into the digester. It is also expected that new industries will be established in the Sudbury area to make use of the new sulphur dioxide supply: but details are still secret.

2. *Pyrite.* The Nichols Chemical Co. burns pyrite to make sulphuric acid at its three plants: Valleyfield, Que., Sulphide, Ont., and Barnet, BC. Consolidated is starting to use its pyrrhotite tailings at Kimberley, BC for the same purpose. The only paper company to burn pyrite instead of imported sulphur is the St. Lawrence Paper Co. at Three Rivers. Total Canadian use of sulphur obtained in this way was only 34,000 tons in 1949.

This year a big step forward in the use of pyrite as a source of sulphur is being taken. After ten years of research, Noranda Mines has decided to build a $4 million plant at Hamilton, Ont., a point which is central for marketing all the products. The pyrite will be hauled in from Noranda Mines, and the daily output is expected to reach:—

Sintered iron-oxide: 200 tons, saleable to steel mills.

Elemental sulphur: 50 tons, saleable to nearby paper mills.

Sulphuric acid: 150 tons sulphur equivalent, available to meet the increasing demand in the Hamilton and Toronto areas.

The noteworthy thing about the Noranda development is that the company believes it has found a process to produce elemental sulphur economically from pyrite. The plant is starting on a relatively modest scale, and many people hope that further research will increase the recovery of elemental sulphur. If it does, the way might be opened for similar plants near other markets which might take us a long way nearer to self-sufficiency in sulphur.

3. *Natural gas.* Much of the natural gas of Alberta, particularly in the south, contains a high proportion of sulphur. It must be extracted before the gas is useable, and it can be extracted cheaply. Quantity production, of course, waits on quantity use of the gas.

8 Per Cent Sulphur

Pincher Creek, one of the biggest of the gas fields so far discovered, has a sulphur content as high as 8 per cent. Its estimated daily capacity is 100 million cubic feet per day: it could be more or less, but this is probably about what would be taken to feed a pipeline. Every million cubic feet of gas contains about 3.5 tons of sulphur. Daily output, therefore, could run to 350 tons of elemental sulphur, or 127,000 tons a year. Costs are still trade secrets, but expert and reputable estimates go as low as $2 a ton for the Pincher Creek field and $4 a ton for the Jumping Pound field.

The main difficulty about selling elemental sulphur from this source is the long freight haul to any markets now apparent. It's been estimated that the rail haul from southern Alberta to Ontario would amount to something like $20 a ton. Native sulphur from the Gulf coast now costs $22 a ton at the mine; but it can be shipped very cheaply to eastern paper mills by water and the return cargo is assured in the form of newsprint.

Several oil companies are considering modest plans for recovering sulphur from Alberta gas. Shell Oil is studying a scheme at Jumping Pound, which is reported to envisage an annual output of 9,000 tons. Royalite has a similar scheme under study for a sulphur plant in Turner Valley. But big developments in Alberta must probably wait on the large-scale export of gas, still forbidden by the Provincial Government. And the problem of freight charges still has to be beaten.

Here, nevertheless, are three ways by which Canada can produce her own sulphur. It should not be beyond Canadian ingenuity in the foreseeable future to overcome the remaining technique and economic problems, and to make us increasingly independent of the over-strained U.S. supplies. If international developments enforce a drastic or early cut in those supplies, the development of Canadian capacity will have to be boosted even more quickly.

Appointed Vice-President

L. F. McCaul has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager of The McLagan Furniture Co. (Canada) Ltd., Stratford, Ont., Frederick Tibbenham (Canada) Ltd., Stratford, and the Meaford Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Meaford, Ont. Mr. McCaul has been associated with the Canadian furniture industry since 1923, and the United States furniture industry since 1919. During World War II he was in charge of production and procurement for A. V. Roe Co. (Canada) Ltd. at Malton, Ont. and has resigned his recent position as assistant general purchasing agent with that company to take up his new duties. The appointment became official March 1st, 1951.

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
Canada's First Bank
BANK OF MONTREAL
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
AD98

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that:—

1. A dividend (Number 16) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending March 31st, 1951.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 2nd, 1951, in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 16 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1951, by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1951, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

2. A dividend (Number 10) of $1.19 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (other than those of the issue of February 1951) for the three months ending March 31st, 1951.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 2nd, 1951, in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant (other than those marked "Issue of February 1951") on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 10 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1951, by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1951, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

3. A dividend of $0.56 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (Issue of February 1951) for the period from February 16th, 1951, to and including March 31st, 1951.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 2nd, 1951, in respect of the shares specified in any interim share warrant marked "Issue of February 1951" on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No 10 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares (Issue of February 1951) who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1951, by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1951, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

4. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year. Bearers of Share Warrants, on the other hand, must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the rate prevailing at time of presentation to a bank.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
February 28, 1951.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Hope for Gold?

IS THERE to be an increase in the official price of gold? Canada's gold mining fraternity, long in the unhappy position of producing an article selling at a fixed price in the face of persistently rising costs, would like to believe so. But, on analysis, it found little ground for this hope in Finance Minister Abbott's hint last week that some change in the gold policy of the International Monetary Fund was under consideration.

But any easement would be welcome. And the industry found some encouragement, despite protests of inadequacy, in the new gold mining assistance formula by which the Government's bonus payments will be increased by about $3 million this year (the bonus is now to be paid on the amount by which a mine's production in 1951 exceeds one-half of its 1949 production, instead of two-thirds as formerly).

Last January two big mining associations, the Ontario Mining Association and the Canadian Metal Mining Association, submitted briefs to the Government making five suggestions for relief for the industry. One, acted upon last week, was for an increase in the subsidy under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. Others were for restoration of a 50 per cent depletion allowance on mine profits, a more liberal interpretation for tax purposes of capital expenditures for exploration and development (the industry hopes the forthcoming budget will do something about these), that gold mining companies be allowed to sell gold in a semi-processed state at higher than the official price for gold sold in bar form, and that Canada seek to bring about an increase in the official price of gold.

Behind these recommendations, and burning up Canadian gold producers, was the knowledge that South Africa has been selling part of its gold production in the free gold market at, reportedly, $50 an ounce instead of the IMF official $35, and that the South African Government had thumbed its nose at the International Monetary Fund when requested to desist. The IMF executive passed a resolution saying that this South African gold, sold at premium prices for jewelry, artistic and industrial purposes, was finding its way into private hoards contrary to Fund policy. But what it would do about it was not indicated. However, something was coming up and, for Canadian gold producers, almost any change could only be for the better.

IMF CHAIRMAN, *Camille Gutt, the Fund's gold policy, a change*

DWARF STANDARD TREES

Viburnum carlesi as a standard

		Each
FORSYTHIA	3-4 ft. stem	$3.50
HYDRANGEA P.G.	3-4 ft. stem	3.00
FLOWERING CRABS IN VARIETY	4 ft. stem	4.50
PURPLE PLUM	4 ft. stem	3.75
ROSEACACIA	5-6 ft. stem	5.50
LILACS	4 ft. stem	4.50
VIBURNUM CARLESI	3 ft. stem	7.50
WEIGELA EVA RATHKE	3-4 ft. stem	3.75
FLOWERING ALMOND	4 ft. stem	5.75

For full list of Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses and Perennials, send for CATALOGUE. Free on request.

A COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

NURSERIES:
Sheridan, Ontario

SALES STATIONS:
2827 Yonge (at Strathgowan) Toronto
1186 Bay (at Bloor) Toronto
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

Income for Family | 4 | Accidental Death | Total Disability | Retirement

FOUR-FOLD PROTECTION

It pays a monthly income to your dependents if you die before reaching retirement.

This monthly income is doubled if you meet with death by accident.

A monthly income to you in the event of your total disability through sickness or accident.

A monthly income to you for life at retirement.

Ask for our pamphlet "Four-Fold Protection Provides". It will interest you.

Before you insure Consult

Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Companies:

INDUSTRY DEFENC

FORD of Canada is preparing t tackle the problem of civil defence. has established an organization Windsor, on a company-wide basis, minimize loss of life and productio capacity in event of enemy attacks.

A special committee has been s up, headed by Wallace H. Clark, Vic President, industrial relations. T company's defence program will b such that it can be integrated with fe eral, provincial and municipal organ zations.

The company is aware Windsor ma be a target in itself, or at least be e dangered by its proximity to Detro Ford has 14,000 employees in Win sor.

Apart from civil defence again possible aerial attacks, the same o ganization will direct its attention possible sabotage or other forms internal attack. It will take precautio to safeguard company records, pr cesses and facilities against espionag It will prepare to increase the numb of its own guards and protective st as circumstances warrant.

Agriculture:

PLAIN TAL

SEEDING, the world's bigg gamble, is still a month away, but t Saskatchewan air is full of affa agricultural. There has been a lot planning and a lot of advice, but remained for Professor Ken Gord of the University of Saskatchew Extension Department to startle t farmers most. When he spoke to t Rosetown Board of Trade he w talking in the very heart of S katchewan's hard wheat belt—an ar of immense wealth when good cro are harvested.

Prof. Gordon said the west's s is today producing less than 20 or years ago. Then he said: "The wo

RESERVE NOW
for SPRING PLANTING

Hedges—High, fast growing Chinese Elm, or, Medium growing, glossy, dark green leaf hardy Privet, 18 inch size 25 for $3.98. Flowering Rosa Multiflora fencing hedge 25 for $2.69. Dwarf Apples (MacIntosh or Spy or Delicious); Dwarf Pears (Clapp's Favorite or Bartlett) bear second year after planting, 3 ft. size $3.00 each or 3 for $7.50. Giant Exhibition Paeony roots, red, white or pink 3 for $1.89.

Full Coloured Garden Guide With Every Order

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO
Telephone (Day or Night) 3345

INSTRUCTOR IN POLITICAL ECONOMY

The University of Alberta has a vacancy in the Department of Political Economy for a Lecturer or Assistant Professor. Preference will be given to an economist who can also take a class in Political Science. The rank will depend on the applicant's qualifications and experience. Current salary scale for Lecturer: $2800-$3500; for Assistant Professor: $3600-$4200. Cost of living bonus additional, at present about $380. Duties to commence September 1, 1951.

Applications, giving age, nationality, marital status and other relevant details, particulars of academic and other qualifications and experience; names and addresses of persons to whom reference may be made; and accompanied by a recent photograph or snapshot should, if possible, reach the Dean, Faculty of Arts and Science, University of Alberta, not later than April 15, 1951.

Edmonton, Alberta,
Canada, March 1, 1951.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 257

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31 March 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 9th March, 1951.

NOTICE

Certificate of Registry No. C1275 has been issued authorizing the Union Reinsurance Company of Zurich, Switzerland, to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance and Personal Property Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent.

needs more food production and if the farmers here cannot voluntarily prove their ability to make their large mechanized farms produce to the maximum, it may happen that some authority will be used to dictate farming policy—even to the extent of removing the landholder and putting someone else in his place".

Farming is the last stand of individualism, the professor said, and the only way to retain that individualism is to meet the challenge of controls by such efficiency that controls are unnecessary. Farmers have 25 years, according to Gordon, to justify their system. He spoke bluntly of farmer failure to control weeds, pests, and drifting, and mentioned improper care of livestock and machinery. He advocated a system of schools teaching agriculture as their main study, and said inside 50 years the province would need 150,000 young farmers with good training in efficient farming methods.

It might have been an anticipated address from some left-winger but coming from Prof. Gordon, certainly not known for any leftish opinions, it was a surprising speech and was the cause of widespread comment.

Organization:

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

THE chart on Page 44 is a very tentative outline of the way the Department of Defence Production seemed at the week end to be getting organized. Appointments to head the electronics and ships divisions in the Production Branch were expected to be announced soon. Mr. McGugan, shown as acting in the ships division, was merely helping out, in addition to his duties with the Maritime Commission, until a full-time man could be appointed. Mr. Russell had been in temporary charge of the aircraft division: Air Vice-Marshal Frank McGill was coming in to take it over. Appointment of Mr. H. R. Malley, formerly head of Crown Assets, to the guns and ammunition division, has now been announced. Mr. Cochrane is expected to take over his duties as head of the motor-vehicles division on March 19. Edgar Barker of Modern Tool Works Ltd. will head up the machine tool division, shown vacant on the chart.

Among the Service Divisions, Mr. K. Palmer is legal counsel: the head of the legal division is Mr. Walter Paterson. The head of the statistics division has not yet been appointed, but it is understood that it will be formed by splitting the existing economic research branch in the Department of Trade and Commerce.

There is still some uncertainty about the activities shown as coming under Mr. Beaupré; but the new department must establish liaison with National Defence and with the NATO Production Board, to which H. R. MacMillan has just been appointed; and it is expected that Beaupré will look after the general coordination of these matters.

Tentative as it is, it is hoped that this rough outline may be of use to businessmen who are likely to be concerned with the new department.

Newsprint:

STILL INVESTIGATING

ANOTHER newsprint investigation is on the way. In the U.S. the house of Representatives cold-shouldered the noisy Emanuel Celler of New York who usually heads inquiries of this type. Instead a Texas Democrat is at the helm.

This time the House, significantly, limited the scope of the probe to the U.S. Thus, though political investigations continue to be an "occupational hazard" of the Canadian newsprint industry, at least the 1951 investigators won't try to cross the border.

Mining:

IRON & SEAWAY

PLANS for the Ungava iron ore project are being resurveyed to see whether any speeding up is practicable, according to the statement of G. M. Humphrey, President, M. A. Hanna Co. before the seaway hearing in Washington. The huge increase in U.S. steel capacity now in blueprint already has caused the Labrador-Quebec iron ore group to accelerate its program over the schedule laid down a year ago.

Present plans are based on five million tons of ore in 1955 and ten million tons in 1956. Now the talk in steel circles is that an additional ten to twenty million tons a year will be needed to supply the U.S.

Congress has been warned that the maximum that can be handled economically without the seaway is six to eight million tons of ore annually.

—Pando

CPL APPOINTMENT

M. R. SUTTON, President of Consolidated Press Limited, has announced the appointment of **Cyrille J. Laurin** as Group Manager of two of its monthly publications — CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL and FARMER'S MAGAZINE. Mr. Laurin has been Manager of *Canadian Homes and Gardens* and subsidiaries published by the MacLean-Hunter Publishing Company Limited. He is President of the Magazine Publishers Association and a Director of the Periodical Press Association. In World War II, Mr. Laurin served in the European Theatre with the rank of Brigadier and later as a Deputy Adjutant General on the Headquarters Staff in Ottawa.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton

has provided insurance safeguards for many types of hazards for more than a century... consistently maintaining the highest standards of integrity

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON
LIMITED

FIRE • MARINE • GENERAL INSURANCE • EST 1835

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

COMPANIES OF THE "UNION OF CANTON" GROUP:

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

THE BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

BEAVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Also under some management in Canada:
THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED LIMITED

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND
Ask your investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.
CALVIN BULLOCK Ltd.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¼ on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable March 15th, 1951 to shareholders on record at close of business March 5th, 1951.
W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

a GOOD ENVELOPE is a GOOD SALESMAN
. . . and National Paper Goods envelopes make extra good little salesmen on the road . . . with no commissions or expense accounts . . . Write today:
NATIONAL PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Toronto • Montreal • Winnipeg
Halifax • Vancouver

DECENTRALIZE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

in favor of decentralization. Indications are that the Government is at present taking up the slack in existing defence industry potential, and that if new plants are built, attention will be given to dispersal.

Obviously, the Government cannot take plants which are already established and move them to the Maritimes or the Prairie Provinces. Equally obviously, they must use existing capacity for industry. New plants will not be built until the present ones are going in full swing.

Mr. Howe has pointed out the obvious problems involved in establishing an industry in the middle of the prairies. As an example, he mentioned establishment of a factory employing 5,000 people in the town of Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. It would mean, he said, that houses would have to be built for 5,000 families, and people would have to be transported there from other provinces.

But the problems involved are no greater than those encountered in establishing a new industry in any city in Ontario, where housing and skilled labor are a premium.

No Kindness

Mr. Howe admitted that it was possible in some cases to establish new industries in distant parts, but he maintained that unless the industry has some prospects for a postwar life, it would be no kindness to the area to locate it there.

However, it is a well-known fact that industry breeds industry. A little judicious encouragement of some of the under-industrialized areas now might give them the impetus they need for development after the present emergency.

With the setting up of the new Defence Production Department, the Government will have authority and machinery to allocate war contracts, and a much more effective dispersal program should be possible. The present system calls for the awarding of contracts in all but a limited field by competitive bidding.

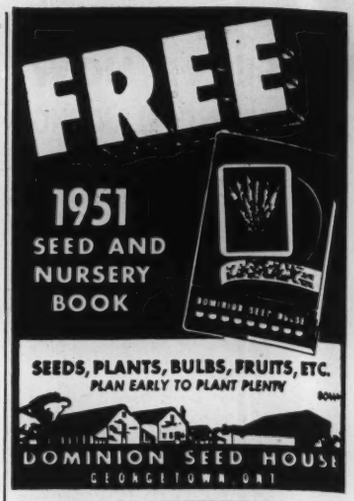
Canada may be now facing its last chance to disperse industry. If the St. Lawrence Seaway project goes through, it will attract more and more industry to Quebec and Ontario, and the difference between the haves and the have-nots will be even further exaggerated. It may well be a case of now or never.

INSURANCE

WHICH ANNUITY?

THE deferred annuity contracts issued by insurance companies are quite different from those offered by the Government. Annuities issued by insurance companies are payable in fixed premiums at stated periods. They provide for surrender and loan values. Many policies contain life insurance benefits. In others, if death occurs before annuity date, premiums paid are returned or the cash surrender value is paid. Usually at annuity date you may choose to take a lump sum in cash in lieu of your annuity. Some contracts participate in the profits of the company. A disability clause may be attached.

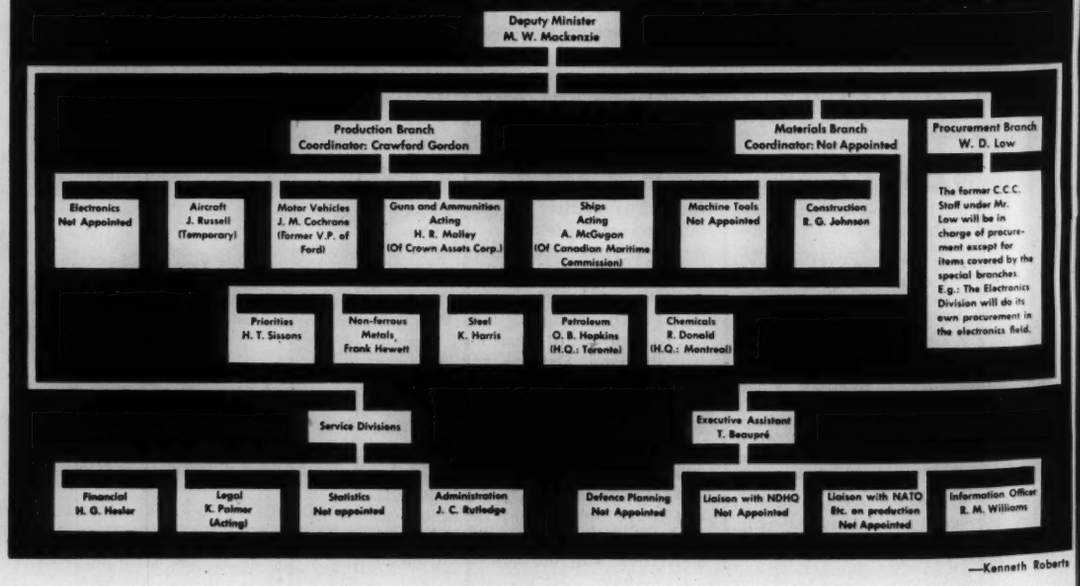
The deferred contracts of the Federal Government provide that if death occurs before annuity starts, all payments made with compound interest will be refunded to your heirs. There is no compulsion to make payments. You may put in as little or as much as you wish and at any time you wish. The income you receive is calculated on the total amount paid in. Maximum annuity is $1,200 a year. You may start your annuity at any age and you will get the income which the payments you have made, plus interest, will buy at that age. Government annuities have no cash surrender or loan values. They contain no disability benefit. In no case is a lump sum payable except when death occurs before the annuity starts.



PERCY G. WILLEY

whose appointment as general sales manager of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, is announced by Horace H. Greenfield, Vice President, Sales and Advertising. He succeeds James M. Ferris, who has been named assistant managing director of Ford Motor Company of Australia. Mr. Willey has been associated with Ford of Canada since 1924 serving in London, Calgary, Regina, Saint John, N.B., and Windsor. Prior to his new appointment he was assistant general sales manager.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION



—Kenneth Roberts

BUSINESS BRIEFS

THE annual report of the **Dominion of Canada** General Insurance Co. shows net premiums of $3,530,956 for the year. New business in the company's life branch amounted to $5,885,000. Assets now stand at more than $14½ million.

IN OPERATIONS for the 11 months ending Oct. 31, 1950, **Biltmore Hats Ltd.** show a net profit of $93,811. This is a 4.7 per cent increase over net profits for operations during the full year ending Nov. 30, 1949. The company reports further success in developing export business to the U.S.

IN A transaction totalling over $1 million, the Sperry Corp. of New York and its Canadian subsidiary together purchased the outstanding shares and assets of the Ontario Hughes-Owens Co.

Hughes-Owens has repurchased that part of the business which pertains to drawing and engineering supplies and some British marine equipment.

Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Canada will handle in Canada marine and aviation business of the British company. According to Managing Director B. W. King, the Canadian market for these products will be expanding considerably. Aeronautical flight instruments, and such marine equipment as radar, loran, and gyrocompasses are in extensive use in Canada. Increased demand is expected from the RCAF, RCN, and airframe and shipbuilding companies.

CONSOLIDATED earned income of **Industrial Acceptance Corp., Ltd.** and subsidiaries, is shown as over $16.8 million in the annual report. A balance of about $10.2 million was left after providing for interest charges on secured notes, insurance claims paid or provided for by Progressive Insurance Co. of Canada, a subsidiary.

This balance of earned income is the highest in the company's history and exceeds the total for the previous year by 45 per cent. Emphasis on retail automobile paper continued, constituting 73 per cent of the total retail paper acquired.

ANNUAL REPORT of **Imperial Tobacco Co.** notes constantly rising costs during 1950. Net profit, however, is moderately higher than in 1949 at over $6.9 million. The company's income tax bill was approximately $1 million higher than in the previous year. This reflects a larger income from operations and to some extent the higher rate of Federal income tax on corporations. The latter was in effect only four months of 1950, so its full impact will not be shown until next year's report.

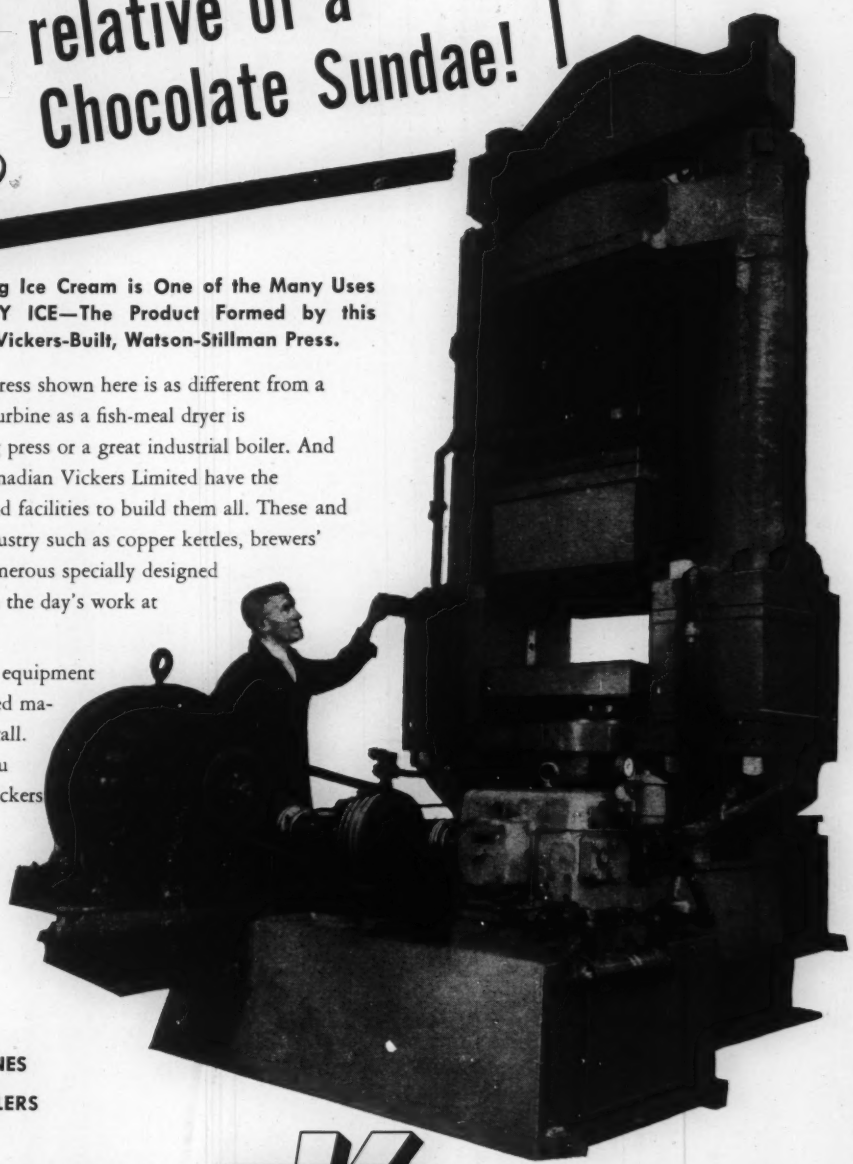
1950 WAS the busiest year in the history of **Canada Permanent Trust Co.** At the end of 1950, total assets under administration had increased by more than $3.75 million for a total of some $82 million. The company also noted rising costs of doing business, but managed a slight increase in net profits over the 1949 figure.

Meet a distant relative of a Chocolate Sundae!

Packing Ice Cream is One of the Many Uses of DRY ICE—The Product Formed by this Giant Vickers-Built, Watson-Stillman Press.

The huge dry ice press shown here is as different from a vertical hydraulic turbine as a fish-meal dryer is from an embossing press or a great industrial boiler. And yet, the men of Canadian Vickers Limited have the skill, experience and facilities to build them all. These and other items for industry such as copper kettles, brewers' equipment and numerous specially designed machines, are all in the day's work at Canadian Vickers.

If you need new equipment or specially designed machinery, give us a call. No matter what you need—Canadian Vickers can build it.



- SPECIAL MACHINES
- INDUSTRIAL BOILERS
- ENGINES
- INDUSTRIAL METAL FABRICATION
- MINING MACHINERY
- SHIPS
- MARINE MACHINERY

CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED
MONTREAL

Toronto Office: 25 King St. West

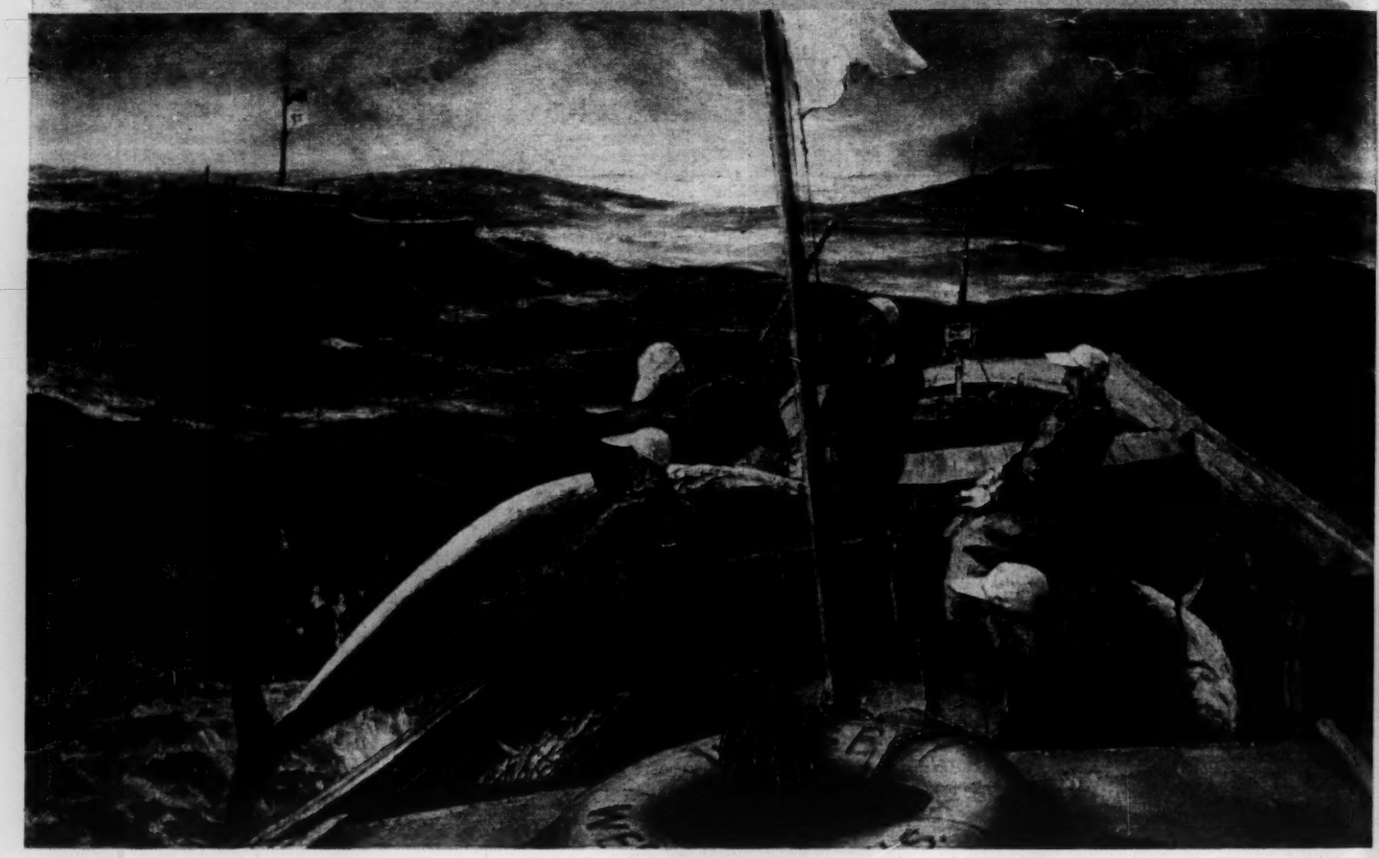
V-30

WSA
WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.

SNP
Complete Production Service on your Advertising and Publication Printing
Saturday Night Press
71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN...

A white flag signals "Tuna boated!" at Nova Scotia's International Tuna Cup Match held each year off Canada's Atlantic Coast. Teams of many nations compete for the honour of catching the biggest and the greatest number of these fighting deep-sea giants.



Created and signed by The House of Seagram, this advertisement, with appropriate copy for foreign lands, is appearing in magazines and newspapers printed in various languages and circulated throughout the world.

Seagram TELLS THE WORLD ABOUT Canada

THIS advertisement was designed by The House of Seagram to tell the people of other lands about Canada and things exclusively Canadian.

Many people in Latin America, Asia, Europe and other parts of the world are not fully aware of the richness of Canada's natural resources, wild life, scenic beauty and cultural traditions. The more the peoples of other lands know about our country, the greater will be their interest in Canada and in Canadian products.

The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.

The House of Seagram

New an
contours
Unisteel
most co